The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered, by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Sabbath-day Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can there be a deviation from it.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Information for the Business Public

AND A

HINT TO ADVERTISERS.

Where the Commercial Circulates Out of Town.

The claim that the COMMERCIAL is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the country, is proved by the following list of some of the principal points out of town where it is circulated by agents, besides the circulation by the mails and newsmen. Travelers know that the COMMERCIAL is the principal paper sold on the cars hundreds of miles around Pittsburgh; and in this way it goes into the hands of thousands of persons daily who see no other Pittsburgh paper.

An examination of the following list of places where the COMMERCIAL is sold by agents, will show that the claim for the COMMERCIAL of superior value as an advertising medium is not an idle boast. In the large and thriving towns of Ohio, nearly to the center of the State, with scarcely an exception, the COMMERCIAL is regularly distributed, and is the medium of constant intercourse between Pittsburgh and thousands of families and dealers.

In our own state also, this is the fact, only on a larger scale. There is hardly a considerable point in the State within a circle that reaches a long way beyond the geographical center, where the COMMERCIAL does not circulate. And it is to be remarked that its circulation is genuine, among readers of substance, in banking and counting house, manufactories, offices of professional men and the family, where it keeps Pittsburgh and its dealers constantly before a class from whom, as our dealers themselves know, they draw their best customers.

It is to be observed, also, that the mails take the COMMERCIAL to nearly every important city of the country, East and West; into Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, etc., to say nothing of West Virginia and New York, North and South of us.

We credit the business public with the sagacity to at once perceive the force of these observations and the logic of the conclusion that our agencies for the sale of the COMMERCIAL, independently of the mails and the newsmen on the cars:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Altoona, Pa.	Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Bellefonte, Pa.	Homewood, Pa.
Clearfield, Pa.	Johnstown, Pa.
East Liberty, Pa.	Latrobe, Pa.
Greensburg, Pa.	Tyrone, Pa.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Wilkinsburg, Pa.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Akron, Ohio.	New Brighton, Pa.
Alliance, O.	New Lisbon, O.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Orrville, O.
Bucyrus, O.	Rochester, Pa.
Canton, O.	Sewickley, Pa.
Columbiana, O.	Salem, O.
Lectonia, O.	Wooster, O.
Massilion, O.	Youngstown, O.

PITTS. WASH. & BALT. R. R.

Braddock's Field, Pa.	Mineral Point, Pa.
Connellsville, Pa.	Myer's Station, Pa.
Cumberland, Md.	Piedmont, W. Va.
Elrod's Station, Pa.	Uniontown, Pa.
Hazlewood, Pa.	Ursina, Pa.
McKeesport, Pa.	West Newton, Pa.

ERIE & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Corry, Pa.	New Castle, Pa.
Connenautville, Pa.	Sharon, Pa.
Erie, Pa.	Sharpsville, Pa.
Greenville, Pa.	Sandy Lake, Pa.
Jamestown, Pa.	Wheatland, Pa.
Mercer, Pa.	West Middlesex, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.	

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Brady's Bend, Pa.	Oil City, Pa.
Emlenton, Pa.	Parker's, Pa.
Foxburg, Pa.	Petrolia Center, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.	Pithole, Pa.
Ingomdin, Pa.	Tidioute, Pa.
Kittanning, Pa.	Trunkeyville, Pa.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Beaver, Pa.	Smith's Ferry, Pa.
Bellevile, O.	Steubenville, O.
East Liverpool, O.	Wellsville, O.
Wheeling, W. Va.	

PITTS., CIN. & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Bulger's Station, Pa.	Hopedale, O.
Cadiz, O.	Mansfield, O.
Coshocton, O.	Newark, O.
Dennison, O.	

CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.

Canonsburg, Pa.	Washington, Pa.
Ingraham Station, Pa.	Waynesburg, Pa.

WEST PENN. RAILROAD.

Apollo, Pa.	Indiana, Pa.
Brookville, Pa.	Sharpsburg, Pa.
Butler, Pa.	Tarentum, Pa.
Freeport, Pa.	

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

Brownsville, Pa.	Monongahela City, Pa.
Elizabeth, Pa.	

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fritbgful Accident in Ireland.

DUBLIN, January 3.—The floor of the court room at Kittlelogher, in Leitrim, Ireland, gave way while a trial was in progress. The room was crowded at the time, and three hundred persons were precipitated a distance of thirty or forty feet. The number of those killed is unknown. Some thirty are badly injured. Most of them fatally.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 3.—About one hundred prisoners are now in the custody of the Germans, who have been taken as hostages for outrages perpetrated on German soldiers. Summary proceedings will be taken in cases of murder. Unless the actual offenders are surrendered before the 23d of the present month, the hostages will be court-martialed.

Business on the stock exchange yesterday exceeded in amount that of any day within the last forty-six years.

The German residents were petitioning Bismarck to demand an apology and indemnity of the United States for supplies given by Americans to the French during the late war.

PARIS, January 3.—M. Vantrain has written a letter accepting the nomination to the Assembly from the Radical party in Paris. While he declares his belief that the Republic alone can save France, he refuses to place the Republic above universal suffrage. This reservation has given offense to some of the journals which first proposed his candidacy. They reproach him for the stand taken, and withdraw their support.

Dispatches from Marseilles report that the presence of Gambetta in that city was the cause of much agitation and some disorder. His hotel was surrounded yesterday by friends, who endeavored to call him out. At one time the assemblage became so numerous and turbulent that the troops were ordered to the scene, and the chasseurs charged upon and dispersed the mob. Gambetta was not allowed by the police to leave the hotel, for fear that his appearance would lead to further disturbance. He advises his friends not to persist in collecting in large bodies in the streets, or to attempt resistance to the authorities. He tells them they have a right to hold meetings, but they should withdraw in the presence of armed force and not provoke a collision. There has been no renewal of the agitation to-day. Gambetta remains at his hotel, and it is given out that he is confined to his room by illness.

MADRID, January 3.—A special meeting of the Ministerial Council was held yesterday, the King presiding in person. The questions of reopening sessions of the Cortes and of appointing a new Captain General for Cuba were under consideration. It is understood a decision was arrived at in the latter point, and that the name of the appointee will be announced to-morrow.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 3.—Consols, American securities—5-20s, '62, 92½; 5-20s, '65, 94½; 5-20s, '67, 94⅝; 10-40s, 99.

PARIS, January 3.—Rentes 56 francs 52 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 12d. Wheat—the supply falls 200,000 quarters short of the estimate, and caused a rise; California wheat, 10s 8d; red spring, 11s 2dalls 6d; red western, 11s3d; four, 25s3ds.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company.

CLEVELAND, O., January 3.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, held at the office of the Company in this city, the following Board of Directors for the present year was elected: Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; George W. Cass, Pittsburgh; R. P. Rone, Pittsburgh; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; R. P. Ranney, Cleveland; Jay Gould, New York; Henry N. Smith, New York; Hon. Hoge, New York; Chas. Lanier, New York; George B. Roberts, Philadelphia; J. V. Painter, Cleveland; William Thaw, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 3.—The vote on subscription to the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, by Ohio county to-day, was carried by about fifteen hundred majority, with over two-thirds in favor. The majority in the city is overwhelming, from twenty-five hundred to three thousand. Only about one hundred and fifty votes were polled against the subscription in the city. A heavy vote was polled.

Snow Blockade of the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, January 3.—The Union Pacific trains are still near Sherman station. The extent of the snow blockade in that vicinity is not known. Great numbers of buffalo are reported on the stage road between Fort Shaw and Fort Benton, Montana.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A case of death from pork poisoning is reported at St. Louis.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Board of Trade was held at Montreal yesterday.

Six military companies guard the jail at Rochester, N. Y., and cannon are planted covering the main approaches. Fears are still entertained of trouble. The authorities are determined to defend the jail, but wish the negro Howard well out of it.

The Ohio State Agricultural Convention met in Columbus yesterday. Various papers on subjects connected with agriculture were read.

The trial of the Chicago Aldermen, indicted for bribery, will commence on the 15th inst.

The small-pox is abating in Chicago.

Messrs. Allison, Dodge and Wilson have formed a strong combination to defeat Mr. Harlan for United States Senator from Iowa. The latter gentleman is out in a long letter in reply to criticisms on his conduct.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1872. NO. 99.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Dr. Aiken's Testimony Exploded—The Cause of Gen. Ketchum's Death.

The Wharton trial is just now exceedingly interesting to scientists of all classes, and more particularly to medical men and analytical, practical chemists. There never has been a case in which so much medical testimony has been introduced, and never in the history of medicine has it been so thoroughly proved that doctors can disagree. The testimony given for the prosecution by Dr. Aiken and the chemist Toney is just now undergoing some rather rough handling, and it seems that it is, in fact, being altogether exploded. The testimony of Prof. Mcullough demonstrates clearly that the conclusions of Aiken and Toney are, to say the least, problematical if not erroneous. Dr. Warren, a very celebrated surgeon and chemist, is of the same opinion as Prof. McCullough, and is reported as having said to an interviewer of the New York *Herald* as follows:

"Doctor, do the medical gentlemen of Baltimore look with much trust upon the professional character of Dr. Aiken?"

"No, sir. At a recent meeting of the Baltimore Association of Physicians Dr. Uhler offered a resolution condemning Aiken for his testimony in this case, but for reasons of professional delicacy they were compelled to lay it on the table. The resident of Baltimore, but born somewhere in New England. I believe his position as State Analytical Chemist and Professor of Chemistry at the Maryland University gives him considerable hypothetical importance, which, however, the local columns of the Baltimore newspapers, he appears to turn to advantage in puffing particular brands of whisky, nostrums and canned condiments. These are, perhaps, errors of dignity merely, but the whole medical profession of the country may be said to have array itself against his testimony on the Schoeppe case."

"Can you go over the points of protest against his process and conclusions in that case?"

"Only in brief. I have been up all night reviewing my evidence, which I have written in full, to be assured that I say what I mean. Dr. Aiken examined the contents of Miss Steinecke's stomach, and finding traces of prussic acid, he pronounced that she was killed by poisoning by prussic acid. Now, prussic acid, combined with a base, exists in human saliva. It is also produced by the decomposition of animal matter in the human system. Dr. Aiken's tests, beginning with sulphuric acid and heat, had the effect of separating the sulphuric acid from its base, and hence what he discovered was not poison administered by the prussic acid which responded to his test, but the natural and necessary prussic acid of the healthful human body. The scientific men of the country would not stand this loose theory, and they entered almost a unit of opposition against it, and although Schoeppe was probably a great scoundrel, and may have murdered the woman, yet Aiken's testimony was no evidence; it was blind assumption. Therefore Schoeppe never was hanged, but he languishes in Castle Garden."

"What general character does Aiken bear in Baltimore?"

"The neighbors say he is an inveterate dog poisoner, and he is a terror to every well bred dog; he tries experiments, they say, with all the dogs around, and this is about the worth of his evidence in human matters."

In addition to this Dr. Warren distinctly states that he is of the opinion that General Ketchum died, not of poison, not particularly not by antimony or tartar emetic, but of a natural disease, well known among medical authorities, and which is described in all medical treatises as malignant purpuric fever, or, to speak more after the fashion of the faculty, of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis—sometimes called in the vulgar tongue, "spotted fever." This disease Dr. Warren says has been epidemic in Baltimore for a year past, and he cites cases, similar in all respects in symptoms and results to Ketchum's illness. Thus we have a lady arrested on a charge of murder upon the suspicions of certain medical men, whose entire system of arriving at the conclusion that poison has been used, is based on false conceptions. This analysis of the contents of Ketchum's stomach should have been made before any arrest, not by two men only, but by a sufficient number of experts, to make the alleged poisoning a matter of probability before any person should be put upon trial for their life.

STATE NEWS.

The smallpox has disappeared from Reading.

Simon Burkett, a graduate of the Soldiers' Orphan School, at Dayton, was shot and killed on Christmas night, in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, by a man named Hickland. The men quarreled while intoxicated.

Hon. Charles Kessler, late Associate Judge of the Courts of Berks county, died suddenly, on Tuesday, at his residence, in Reading, of apoplexy. He was in his sixty-sixth year.

The Reading Railroad Company is having fifty new boats built for the Schuylkill Canal, to be furnished in time for the opening of navigation in the spring.

Miss Mary Driscoll, Reading, kindled a fire with coal oil Christmas morning. The doctors think she may recover.

The story may sound a little fishy, but an Oyster is Sheriff of Elk county.

In opening a water course in the Phoenix Iron Company's mines, at Boyertown, a few days ago, a vein of ore was struck, about sixteen feet in thickness, which bids fair to be valuable. The ore is magnetic and very rich.

It is said that more logs will be prepared far sawing this winter than ever before on the history of Forest County.

The Oil City *Daily Bulletin* has gone to the journalistic boneyard.

A seven-year-old son of Mrs. Susan Rice, widow, of Washington township, Clarion county, on Friday last got a large bean fast in his throat, and died from the effects, though medical aid was promptly summoned.

John Market was accidentally shot and killed while hunting, near Rocky Run, Elk county, last Thursday.

Mad dogs are numerous in the eastern part of Lancaster county. Large numbers have been killed recently. Three little girls and a young man have been bitten by the dogs.

Mrs. Esther Sillsbee, widow of a soldier of 1812, died in Milton recently at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Isaac Kerter, of Mahoning township, Lawrence county, fell dead while sitting at supper last week. He was sixty-six years old.

Black Log Valley, Juniata county, has a citizen named Buchanan, aged about ninety-six years, who makes two flour barrels per day—about 200 each winter—the remainder of his time being occupied in getting out the necessary material for the manufacture of barrels.

Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Bishop elect of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, was consecrated yesterday in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hunter, of the Lochiel House, Harrisburg, gave the newsboys a banquet Christmas night, which the little fellows appreciated doubly when the money which they had raised to pay for it was returned to them.

Mr. James Hughes, book-keeper at Monticello Furnace, Armstrong county, fell dead at his desk a few days since, from heart disease.

The Harrisburg steel works are to be supplied in the spring with a blooming mill, weighing eighteen tons. The one now in use does not weigh half as much.

The "Laurel Run Improvement Company," a corporation controlled by the Reading Railroad Company, has made further purchases of valuable coal lands. The latest acquistions are worth one million of dollars, and purchases to develop them will at once be made. This makes the Reading Company the virtual master of the situation in the coal region, and the miners will do well to work in harmony with them, and not fight them as heretofore, particularly as the Reading Company show a liberal spirit toward the miners.

We have received a catalogue of the officers and students of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., for the academical year 1871-72. An examination of the catalogue shows that there are 129 students in the institution, including the preparatory—there being seventy-two in the college. The senior class numbers twenty-six. The college is in a flourishing condition.

C. H. Allen, foreman of the Bradford *Reporter* office, as a play spell the other day, set up 2,724 ems of solid long primer in an hour and twenty-eight minutes.

An instance showing the importance of recording deeds within six months from the time of their execution, has just occurred in Delaware county, this State. Property was purchased by one brother from another, and the money paid in monthly installments. In the meantime the seller failed, and the deed of the purchaser not being on record, the same property has been claimed by the sheriff, and the probabilities now are that the rightful owner will lose it.

At the late Court of Quarter Sessions in Northampton county, James Thompson was sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty years, besides fines and costs, for setting buildings on fire at Easton, at different times in the last two years. It is thought he has been in this nefarious business for a long time; and that fires in Bethlehem, Shimersville and other places were caused by him.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

Proposition to take Them up—Attempt to Avert Repudiation.

It is reported that the holders of South Carolina State bonds have been consulting together of late for the purpose of devising some means whereby a repudiation of the State debt may be avoided. It is stated that an agreement will be submitted to the bondholders for their approval, by which every holder of bonds is to sell them to the State for fifty cents on the dollar, receiving in payment therefor new bonds, which are to be guaranteed by the pledged faith of the Government, and the setting aside one-fifth of the entire revenue of the State for their redemption. No bonds or coupons of any description are to be issued until the present indebtedness of the State is fully paid off. Governor Scott is reported to be in favor of the plan, which he says will reduce the State debt to about seven millions. He still claims that the debt is only fifteen millions, in spite of the report of the Investigating Committee, which makes the debt twenty-nine millions. Financial men in South Carolina indorse the plan, if the pledges of the ring could be depended on. Although even if the proposition is agreed to it will be somewhat difficult to frame a bill through the Legislature, before which is now pending a bill to repeal the act to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt.

THE following statistics, which are official, show the value of the principal articles of foreign production which enter into consumption in the United States for the year 1871, also the value $265,857,994 71, paying duties to the amount of $10,773,832 48; silk, manufactured and unmanufactured, $31,-686,292 09, paying $17,965,819 85; wool and manufactures of wool and worsted, $52,766,068 37, paying $33,839,475 93; flax, linens, &c., $19,235,959 55, paying $6,475,988 72; hides and skins, $13,431,781 27, paying $1,343,178 14; leather manufactured and unmanufactured, $10,522,192 34, paying $5,839,679 59; tea, $14,274,488 67, paying $3,322,994 67; coffee, $29,-425,699 27, paying $10,969,098 77; sugar, confectionery, cane juice, and molasses, $76,802,399 69, paying $32,-585,120 16; spirits and wines, $7,831,273 96, paying $8,432,078 27—the duties amounting to $690,936 31 more than the value of the goods; iron and steel, manufactured and unmanufactured, $43,256,119 48, paying $18,658,683 95 to the revenue of the United States.

THE Boston *Advertiser*, in an article on the commercial relations of Canada and the United States, says: "We look confidently forward to the time when, by the free consent of the two peoples, the free interests of both will be secured through a more perfect union, placing them both under a common national flag."

SECOND EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Senate Not Yet Organized.

A Compromise Likely To-Day.

Mr. Shortt, of Warren, Admitted.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 3, 1872.

SENATE.

No Organization Effected.

The Senate met this morning, but transacted no business. The Republican and Democratic Compromise Committees had come to no conclusion, and the Senate, in order to afford them another opportunity to confer, adjourned until 4 P. M.

Upon reassembling, Speaker Brodhead, immediately after calling the body to order, announced that the time had arrived when the Speaker, by practice and precedent as well as by law, was required to vacate his chair. He would therefore do so, and request the Senate to elect a successor. He then left the chair.

Mr. Buckalew, Democrat, moved to proceed to an election for Speaker, which was agreed to. The clerk then called the names of the Senators, sixteen of whom voted for Mr. Brodhead, Democrat; sixteen voted for Mr. Rutan, Republican. There was no choice and no election. Three more ballots were taken with the same result.

Mr. White, Republican, offered a resolution to adjourn, with the concurrence of the House, until January 31.

Mr. Randall, Democrat, raised the point of order that the resolution could not be entertained, because the Senate had no official knowledge that the House was in session, or that it had organized.

Mr. White held that it was perfectly competent for the Senate to assume that the House had met according to the constitution. He and the rest of the Republicans protested against the action of the Democrat Speaker in leaving the chair before the new Senators had been sworn. It was folly to continue balloting when the views of both sides were so well understood and confirmed.

Mr. Allen, Republican, could not agree with this view. He thought that the magnanimity of the Democrats would not allow them to be kept at fruitless balloting for thirty days.

Mr. Mumma, Republican, desired to exhaust every honorable means of effecting an organization before consenting to such a prolonged adjournment.

Mr. White finally withdrew the resolution. Two more ballots were then had, with the same result, 15 to 15, and the Senate, after the sixth unsuccessful ballot, was announced adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Governor's Message.

The message of the Governor was presented and read.

Mr. McJunkin offered a resolution referring the various subjects treated of in the Governor's message to appropriate committees, except questions of congressional apportionment and constitutional reform until the matter of George O. Evans, which were to be reserved for the consideration of the House. The Governor's message was ordered printed in English and German.

The Annual Book Grab.

Mr. Josephs offered a resolution to supply each member with Purdon's and Beitler's digests, and with Ziegler's manual. Adopted.

The Warren Contest.

Mr. McJunkin, Chairman of the Committee to decide whether Shortt, Republican, or Green, Democrat, of Warren, had *prima facie* evidence entitling him to a seat, reported in favor of Shortt. The report was signed by Messrs. McJunkin, Hewitt, and Fleeger, Republicans, and by Josephs, Democrat. One other Democratic member of the Committee, McConnell, refused to sign.

A long discussion ensued as to testimony and papers in the case. Messrs. McConnell, Brockaway and others attacked the report of the committee, and Messrs. McJunkin, White, Josephs and Pearson sustained the position which it had taken. The report was sustained by a vote of a partisan character—ayes 60, noes 35. The new member was sworn.

The Senate to Organize To-Day.

The Senatorial Compromise Committee remained in session to a late hour this evening, attempting to harmonize the conflicting views of the two parties by some modification of the Philadelphia plan, but failed. The result has not yet transpired, but there are probabilities that an organization will be effected to-morrow.

TABLE

Showing Daily and Monthly Mean of Barometer and Thermometer; Monthly Velocity of Wind and Amount of Rainfall, with the Prevailing Direction of Wind for the Month of December.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1871.

Date.	Mean Daily Barmr.	Mean Daily Thermr.	Rainfall.
1	30.32	28	0.00
2	30.31	31	0.00
3	30.09	34	0.00
4	29.97	30	0.02
5	30.30	19	
6	30.08	23	0.05
7	29.95	43	
8	30.10	39	
9	30.07	41	
10	30.21	42	
11	30.21	39	0.00
12	30.08	39	0.00
13	29.75	31	0.00
14	30.29	21	0.00
15	30.30	26	0.00
16	30.07	36	0.00
17	30.06	36	0.46
18	30.02	24	0.00
19	30.07	2	0.02
20	30.06	2	0.00
21	29.96	33	0.33
22	30.04	46	0.03
23	30.09	55	0.00
24	30.29	21	
25	30.07	18	
26	30.19	33	0.07
27	30.04	45	0.00
28	30.04	56	0.62
29			
30	30.13	30	2.00
Monthly Mean			0.20
Maximum			Northwest.
Prevailing wind			0.234
Total number of miles traveled			

GEO. N. SULLIVAN,
Observer, Signal Service U. S. A.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Final Meeting of the Board of School Controllers—Condition of the Finances—Reports of Committees—Routine Business.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers held a regular monthly meeting last evening in the Common Council Chamber.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. Joseph King, who opened the proceedings with an appropriate prayer.

Reports were received from the Visiting Committees of the respective wards, and also of the colored schools, showing the schools to be in good condition.

The Committee from the Sixth ward reported the election of Miss Jessie Flanegan as a teacher in the Primary Department.

The Committee from the Ninth ward reported the election of Miss Jennie Emma Grier. The reports were received, and the elections of the teachers confirmed.

Mr. Chaney, from the Finance Committee, presented the following report:

Collections by Receiver	$60,834 70
State appropriation	5,102 88
Collections during 1870	1,759 10
Interest	1,062 58
Total	$70,790 10
Estimated receipts from delinquent duplicate	16,000 00
Estimated receipts for the year. EXPENDITURES.	$86,790 10
By warrants drawn to date	$40,634 57
Balance due depository, January, 1870	7,012 64—$50,647 21
Balance	$36,142 87
Estimated amount necessary to continue the school in operation for the next five months	$39,250 00
Contingent expenses	2,000 00
Total	$41,250 00
Estimated indebtedness at the close of the year	$5,107 13

Accompanying the report was an opinion given by Mr. S. H. Geyer, that all fines collected by the Mayor and other magistrates should be paid the Treasurer of the school funds, instead of the City Treasurer, as formerly. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Claney, from the Library Committee, submitted a report, which was received and adopted.

Mr. Claney presented an act adopted in Councils, providing for and before the collection of school taxes be transferred from the Board of School Controllers to the City Treasurer, and the City Solicitor and city taxes be made one general fund. The paper was laid on the table.

The Secretary reported that the pay-roll for the month of December amounted to $7,950. The expenses of janitoring the public schools for the term were $1,794 53. The total attendance at the various schools for the past month was 6,756. Average attendance, 5,581.

The Secretary also reported the number of teachers each ward is entitled to as follows: First, 13; Second, 27; Third, 22; Fourth, 22; Fifth, 16; Sixth 17; Seventh, 8; Eighth, 4; Ninth, 6; colored school, 3. All the schools have the number of teachers above given, except the Third, which has 26 teachers and the colored school 4.

The Secretary reported that the unexpended balances now deposited in the Allegheny Trust Co. amounted to $19,646 24. The interest during the past month was $116 19.

Mr. Eaton offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Board to the President and Secretary for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The President in response made a few remarks thanking the Board for this token of esteem.

Prof. Armes, teacher of a new style of memorizing, being present, was on motion permitted to speak a few minutes. He then gave the method he proposed to teach the pupils of the schools. Carried.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of the West Penn Railroad vs. Hecke, which has been on trial for some days, was continued. Counsel argued the case, and this morning the Court will charge the jury.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

138. West Penn Railroad vs. Aurick.
134. Same vs. Nacher et al.
51. Collins vs. Canfield.
102. Margaret McGaw et al. vs. Standard Oil Co.
106. Devinnie & Co. vs. Thorn.
67. Eliza Alexander vs. Wm. Alexander et al.
5. (N. L.) Roth & Son vs. Knoelson.
2. (N. L.) Ross vs. Espy.
83. (O. L.) Heard vs. Co. vs. city of Pittsburgh.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of McIntyre vs. O'Rourke, action on a mechanics lien, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $121.34. A motion for a new trial was made, and reasons filed by defendants' counsel.

The first case called yesterday was that of George Noll vs. Jacob Ehman, action on a promissory note. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $1,524.

James Wilson vs. Abraham Wakefield, action to recover $500, alleged to have been lent by plaintiff to defendant with which to speculate in oil. Jury out.

Dr. W. Snively vs. John Cool, action to recover for professional services rendered. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $92.07.

Following was Wesley Wilson & Co., action on a promissory note. Verdict of $848.90 for plaintiff.

Application was made for a charter for the National Building and Loan Association. A preliminary order was granted.

Benj. Sutton vs. Henry Gantschy; action to recover for services as a real estate agent. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

127. (O. L.) Kingsbury & Co. vs. for use, vs. Kountz.
128. (O. L.) Citizens Oil Refining Co., for use, vs. Kountz.
88. Rigler vs. Berger, et al.
89. Kline vs. Same.
93. Ramsey, et al. vs. Keys.
94. Brown, et al. vs. Miller.
95. Trauerman & Lobman vs. Frazier.
97. Chess o'r vs. McMillen.
99. Shortall vs. Downey.
101. McKinley vs. Downer, et al.
102. Sheldon & Hanson vs. U. M. L. A.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Albrees et al., charged with forgery, was taken up on the previous day, was concluded, and a verdict of not guilty rendered.

Following was the Commonwealth vs. W. D. Comstock, charged with fraudulently making and uttering a promissory note for twenty-four hundred dollars, plead guilty and was remanded for sentence.

The case was called of John H. Zaiph, indicted for assault and battery. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth against

Myers Updegraff.	Charles Craft.
Wm. Odbert.	Andrew Barger, et al.,
Frederick Meyer.	Mary McKinsey.
Wm. Smith (two cases).	John Cohoe, et al.,
Pat. Leary.	Barney Reimas.
Sarah Casey.	John Fritz, et al.,
John Connolly.	John Nitchner.
Wm. De Hammel.	James Vanse.
Frank Ketterley.	David Coffee.
Wm. Devine.	John Berger.
Edward Fairburn.	Wm. Simmelbrock.

EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISE.

A New School at Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

A very important meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon of last week at the First Baptist Church of this city, by the Board of Trustees of a new school for the Baptist denomination, to be located at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa. For a long time the project of establishing a school of high grade in Western Pennsylvania has been agitated among the Baptists, but it is only within a year or two that this project has taken definite shape, and efforts have been made to carry it into execution. At the meeting on Tuesday the financial agent, Rev. A. B. Critchfield, of Mt. Pleasant, reported that pledges had been secured to the amount of $45,000, and the Trustees immediately proceeded to the organization of the school and the erection of buildings. The Washington and Jefferson Academy, built by the people of Mt. Pleasant and vicinity—a few wealthy and liberal families being responsible for a great part—will be used temporarily, and the building will begin in a month or so.

The school is to be founded to be merely a local one, but to supply a denominational need long felt in all the western part of the State, and in this region. It will be for both sexes, and will aim to give a first class academical education—as good in every respect that can be obtained in the best class of undergrade East or West. Special provision will also be made for the ministry. The trustees have also proffered the Presidency to Rev. R. F. Woodburn, the popular pastor of the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny City, with the earnest hope that he may see it his duty to accept the position.

Mt. Pleasant is a very delightful and convenient site for such a school. It is now connected with the Pittsburgh, Baltimore & Washington Railroad by a branch to Bradford Station, and is on the line of the new road from Greensburg, on the Pennsylvania central, to Charleston, S. C. The hill on which it is proposed to place the school buildings overlooks the town and the valley of the Youghiogheny, and beautiful valleys in the State. The Baptists of Western Pennsylvania may congratulate themselves upon the hopes they have so long cherished are now about to be realized. Under proper management the Mt. Pleasant Institute can fail of the largest success.

Personal.

Mr. Joseph Stratman, who for several years past has satisfactorily filled the position of general bookkeeper at the German National Bank of this city, has been appointed cashier of the Germania Savings Bank of Allegheny, vice Mr. Charles Suhert, who recently resigned the position to engage in other business. The Directors have certainly been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Stratman, who will doubtless fill the position with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his employers, as well as the patrons of the bank. Mr. Harry Abel, who for a number of years has been connected with the German National Bank, succeeds Mr. Stratman as general bookkeeper.

Alleged Libel.

Alderman Neubert yesterday morning received the information of Adam Becker, who charged a young man named Rabel with libel. Becker, until lately, was the agent in this city of the Penn, Illinois, Mutual Benefit Association, succeeded by Rabel. Mr. Becker stated that defendant recently published a circular about him, and also had printed in the German newspapers a number of vile slanders, to the effect that he, Becker, was not honest in his dealings as agent of the Association; had retained moneys on his, &c., and had, in fact, cheated the company, all of which the prosecutor denies in toto. Hearing to-day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

RIVER men lively.

POLICE news is scarce

DEER meat is cheap just now.

UMBRELLAS were in demand yesterday.

THE coal fleets suffered yesterday. See our river column on third page.

PLENTY of coal at Brunot's Island—on the bottom of the river.

MR. GEORGE WILSON, of the First Ward, is a candidate for Superintendent of the Water Works.

The incessant rain of yesterday interfered some what with business on the wharf.

BUFFALO and bear meats are quite plenty in our city.

CONTROLLER LAMBERT is busy with his annual report.

THE drinking fountains are more ornamental than useful just now.

THE IRON propellor N. M. Jones, built in this city, will leave to-day for Memphis.

THE Irwin, Pittsburgh & Allegheny Railroad Company is registered in Cleveland, at the Company's office in that city.

SCHOOLCRAFT registered in New York yesterday, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, is registered in Cleveland, at the Company's office in that city.

THE Pittsburgh Petroleum Company will pay dividends at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st days of March, June, September and December, respectively, in each year, out of the rental accruing under the said lease, and no dividends will be payable free of the Income Tax of the United States, and out of the profits which may be derived from the working or by means of the corporation owning the Road or the Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, free of taxes being assumed by the Lessee.

The said lease will be at the ratio of One Hundred and Forty-two Dollars and Eighty-five Cents of new stock for every One Hundred Dollars of the old stock, and persons entitled to the fractional part of a share will receive duly signed scrip certificates therefor, convertible into the equivalent stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars. A cash dividend for 1871, at the rate of Ten per annum, free of Government Tax, for the month of November, 1871, being the profits of the Road for said month, on the outstanding capital stock of the Company will be paid at the same time and places in connection with the exchange of certificates.

The Transfer books of the Company will open for the transfer of the new stock on FRIDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1872.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, O., December 9th, 1871.

LOST.

LOST—POCKETBOOK—BETWEEN the Market and Suspension Bridges, a Pocketbook containing $23. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Jones & Nmick Mf'g. Co.'s, Diamond street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—WE ANNOUNCE TO OUR friends and public generally, that we have this day Removed from 118 Second and 117 Front streets to 120 Second and 119 Front streets, where we will be pleased to have our friends call and examine our stock. JOHNSON & OLIVER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BELTS, HOSE THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. Th

FOR SALE—FARM OF 45 ACRES with good dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings, all of superior Coal; aggregating 21 feet, lying imm

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1872.

TO THE citizen wishing to be well-informed concerning our domestic affairs, the Message of Governor GRARY will prove an interesting document. The Governor has not troubled himself, nor does he seek to trouble the reader, with matters and things abroad, but deals copiously and entertainingly with those things which enter so largely into the greatness and prosperity of our State, and concerning which every citizen, along with the Executive, will feel an honest pride. There is scarcely anything to mar—not the picture—but the grand reality. Pennsylvania, as the Governor shows, has made wonderful strides in improvement and prosperity. Her debt, small in comparison, is so absolutely within control, that a reduction of taxes can be seriously thought of, and will probably take place—a wonderful thing in view of the immediate past, and a fact that reflects lustre on the administrations of Governor GRARY. We shall take occasion hereafter to refer with greater particularity to the message, contenting ourselves to-day with commending it to the reader's attention.

It is pitiful, and ludicrous withal, to see how irritable and peevish the loss of his temporal sovereignty has made the good old Pope of Rome. He appears determined never to forgive the Italian people for their accomplishment of national unity, nor to pardon VICTOR EMANUEL for the share he took in bringing it about. According to our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, the King, on New Year's day, sent a special ambassador to the Vatican to tender the congratulations of Italy to the Pontiff, who, however, declined to admit him to an audience, on the ground that he was indisposed and unable to receive visits. That this plea of indisposition was by no means wholly sincere may, however, be inferred from the fact that the same dispatches state that the French Ambassador held a long interview with him on the following day; from which it is to be concluded either that His Holiness has a remarkable aptitude for speedily recoving from his ailments, or else that his pique against the King of Italy led him—infallible as he is—to employ the undignified arts of feigning and fibbing as agents for the gratification of a foolish ill-humor.

THE NEW ORLEANS *National Republican*, the official organ of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, and edited, it is understood, by members of the colored race, very decidedly objects to Senator SUMNER'S civil rights amendment to the amnesty measure. Honestly devoted, as the *Republican* admits him to be, to the interests of the colored people, it charges that in the matter under reference he is animated less by zeal to benefit a race than by spleen toward a class whom he is anxious still to insulate politically. It does not discountenance the measure itself, but it rebukes its author for his parliamentary intent, and calls upon him to present his bill as a separate proposition. Instead of introducing it as a captious, illogical exception to amnesty, congruous neither in purpose nor in legislative method. The *Republican* distinctly states that Mr. SUMNER misinterprets the views of the negroes of the South with relation to the removal of political disabilities, and characterizes what it terms his "stratagem" as being "as unworthy of CHARLES SUMNER as it will prove fruitless." When the colored people of the Southern States call for amnesty in this pronounced and unmistakable manner, rebuking the champion of their race for attempting to obstruct it by the introduction of an alien issue, it would seem to be high time that the President's recommendations in this particular were carried out.

A FUNNY sort of retribution has fallen on the New York *Sun* for its bitter enmity to the President, who, if the opinions of that journal during the past year were to be taken at their face value, would be the most characterless incompetent of his time. Copies of a campaign life of General GRANT, written by the present editor of the *Sun*, and published in 1868, have recently been unearthed, in which, speaking of the various "sterling qualities" which had characterized him through life, the writer says—

"He had neither whims nor foibles, neither pet theories nor visionary schemes, but was entirely free from prejudice of every sort, and, better than all, he had reached the perfection of common sense which, combined with truthfulness and steadfastness, together with genius, is Plain and simple in his address, "with manners unspoiled by the world," direct in his purposes, slow to anger, sparing of words and professions, free from pride and shams of every sort, and faithful to all things, he was regarded as a true friend, a good citizen, and an honest man."

There is very much more of the same sort; only, if possible, still more gushing. He is called a "great soldier, sincere patriot, and naturally astute statesman," and otherwise fairly besmeared with eulogy. Naturally enough, the Republican newspapers of the country are quoting from this remarkable document, and pricking the *Sun* with a good many satirical lances anent it and the wonderful revolution of judgment which has since taken place. We have not yet seen any explanation from that luminary, and are therefore unable to guess whether its praise was a sham then, whether its assaults are groundless now, or whether its ban and blessing have been alike professional, politic and insincere.

IN a recent address to his constituents, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, a member of the British Parliament, referring to the prevalent opinion that the fact that England had possessions alongside the United States was a source of danger to the friendship of the two countries, and that the only way to insure the perpetuity of amicable relations between them was for England to get rid of the Dominion of Canada, said that he believed it to be utterly fallacious. Neither did he think that any considerable number of persons in the United States coveted the annexation of Canada. All that there was in the matter was simply that the United States was anxious to obtain possession of the great natural Northern outlet to the sea by means of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence. What was needed, therefore, was that an understanding should be effected between the United States and Canada, whereby the canals constructed through Canadian territory and at Canadian expense should be enlarged at the joint cost of the two countries, and their free navigation thrown open to both. This, with the amalgamation of the United States and Canadian railways, would, he thought, conduce greatly to the profit and advantage of both parties, and still further strengthen the friendly feelings now existing between them. The closer their relations, the better they would understand and love each other. SIR STAFFORD, however, forgot to take into consideration the evident fact that, although the people of the United States do not particularly covet the annexation of the Dominion of Canada, yet the people of Canada are beginning very strongly to covet annexation to the United States. There is very little likelihood of our going to war with England over her North American colonies, but there is every probability that the intimate community of interests to which the speaker alluded as existing between those possessions and the United States, will in a comparatively few years result in the absorption of the former by the latter, upon the spontaneous motion and impulse of the colonies themselves. Put into plain English, annexation to this country is the only step whereby the thorough development of the resources of the Dominion and the prosperity of her people can be permanently insured, and this event draws nearer every year.

A STATEMENT of more than ordinary interest, on account of the magnitude of its proposed operations and the admirable character of its aims, is the recently organized Roman Catholic crusade against intemperance. The various State Catholic Temperance Unions have issued a call for a National Convention of all Unionists to meet in the city of Washington, the purpose of founding a National Union for the promotion of the Temperance Cause among the Catholics of the United States. Six State Unions are already established. The first was formed in Connecticut, two years ago, and has been followed by others in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and the District of Columbia. These others are now forming in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Minnesota, and efforts are also being made to introduce the system of State unions in the remaining States. It is hoped that by forming a national union of all these societies concerted action may be secured, which will produce results the most beneficial to the temperance cause. The call is signed by a number of distinguished priests, and it is said to be generally sanctioned by the prelates of the Catholic Church. The unions are not political, and rely for success upon moral suasion rather than any extraneous agencies.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Some months since a new volcano made its appearance in the Philippine Islands. It burst out near the sea in a valley of Camiguin, a small island north of Mindinao, about seven miles from the coast. The eruption of stones, sand and ashes, brought death to eighty or ninety persons engaged in Manilla hemp culture, whose escape was cut off during their endeavors to save their property. The volcano was in feeble action when last heard from, in August. As a British naval vessel visited the island in June while the eruption was still exceedingly active, a report is expected, giving further scientific details.

Financial matters in Rome are assuming a more healthy condition. The public funds have gone up to 70, the highest figure since Cavour's death. This rise is taken as an evidence of increased credit, and as a token of future prosperity. During the war of 1866 the rente fell from 89 to 39, a tumble of 20 francs; after Custozza it went up rapidly to 61. On account of the Mentana troubles, in 1867, it fell again to 48; in 1869 it reached 60, and in June, 1870, 67. The outbreak of the war in France caused it suddenly to fall to 48; but, after the declaration of Italian neutrality in that struggle, it continued in an upward tendency until now, when it has reached the very respectable height of 70.

Great fear is entertained that the severe weather will cause havoc with the cattle in Texas. It is computed that the West Texas cattle interest has lost in stock, from the present cold snap, over $400,000 worth. By-and-by stock raisers will comprehend that it is cheaper, as well as wiser, to provide some shelter and food for cattle during the winter months, rather than to permit decimation by cold, starvation and exposure.

The statistician, Mr. De Bow, has published a pamphlet in which he fixes the number of foreigners and their descendants at 11,212,602, and of white Americans, descended from residents in the country in 1790, at 22,523,583. The population tables of the ninth census partially confirm the correctness of these results. Table four gives 10,992,018 as the number of inhabitants having one or both parents of foreign birth, while the number of foreign born is but 5,556,586. Mr. De Bow's number is perhaps a million too small. Twenty years ago, by the census of 1850, the whole foreign-born population numbered but 2,244,602, but the increase has been very large since 1860.

At Newbury, England, a gentleman recently made a wager of $5,000 that at eight o'clock on a particular evening he would sit down to dinner in a well-woven, well-dyed, well-made suit of clothes, the wool of which formed the fleece on sheep's backs at five o'clock that same morning. The sheep were shorn; the wool washed, carded, stubbed, roved, spun and woven; the cloth was scoured, fulled, framed, raised, sheared, dyed and dressed; the garments were made. At a quarter past six he sat down to a dinner at the head of his guests in a complete damson-colored suit—thus winning his wager, with one hour and three-quarters to spare.

A writer in a Berlin paper publishes the following figures with regard to the condition of Europe at the present time and that of a hundred years ago: Europe now has three hundred millions of inhabitants; then it had about sixty millions. The six principal powers of to-day number four-fifths of its population, as follows: Russia, 71,000,000; Germany, 40,000,000; France, 36,500,000; Austro-Hungary, 35,000,000; Great Britain, 32,000,000; Italy, 26,000,000. A hundred years ago the five greatest powers had but half the total population. This was before the partition of Poland.

The following singular coincidence is recorded by the Hartford (Conn.) *Times*: On the day of General Wadsworth's death, at a French clock-factory, not in the house, which runs for fifteen days, stopped at exactly the moment that Gen. Waterman drew his last breath, and, more singular, it started again, without being touched, twenty-five minutes later. The clock was wound up, and is of such a design that only two persons in the house can start it when stopped, and it is said that neither of them touched the clock during that time.

In the course of his lecture on "Street Life in Europe," Wendell Phillips gives one instance of street life in America. Thackeray, on his visit here many years ago, was anxious to see a genuine Bowery Boy, and a friend pointed out to him one leaning against a lamp-post, with his hands in his pockets, his "soap locks" carefully regulated over his eyebrow, and his cigar tilted upright between his teeth. Thackeray was delighted, and determined to "interview" the monster. So he strode with his manly, sweeping gait, carrying that ever-present benignancy of expression on his face, up to the "Boy" and remarked very innocently: "Sir—excuse me—but I would like to speak to you, Broadway." The "Boy" regarded the look with one equally benignant, and replied, "Well, why in——don't you go?"

HIRAM POWERS, the eminent sculptor, writing from Florence, Italy, states that the fine quarry-work, that city consists of ten men, three equipped with pipes, four with buckets, and three with small brass fire extinguishers. Very little occasion is found for the services of these last-named firemen, as all the roofs and ceilings of the houses in Florence are protected with brick tiles. In Mr. Powers' house there are no joists, and a room twenty feet square has an arched ceiling of brick-work laid by four men in four days. These floors covered with tiles, it is stated, are no colder than wood, and can be as easily carpeted.

One of the most remarkable Sunday Schools in the country is at Rahway, New Jersey. The church with which the school is connected is older than our nation, having started in the colonial days. The Sunday School was founded in 1815 by the Quakers, not as a religious school, but as a secular one, after the order of Robert Raikes. The design was to gather up the poor children in the street and teach them to read and write. It came into the charge of the hands of the church. It has had but three superintendents. The last one, who died the other day at the age of 90, had been an elder and superintendent 72 years.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB (Dr. Holland), in a recent lecture on the "Social Undertow," writes: "The debauchery in the nation is the result of wrongfully bringing up children, and this is wholly due to woman."

This is the last pigeon story: A pigeon recently took up its abode at the factory of Greene Brothers in Amsterdam, N. Y., and perched for the night on the top of the engine-room. The engineer started the machinery without noticing the bird, which for four hours continued to revolve with the ponderous wheel at the rate of thirty miles an hour. When assisted from its perch it was not as giddy as a Yankee would be on three glasses of lager, though it had traveled one hundred and twenty miles in a continuous circle.

PERSONAL.

In the early "Jayhawking" days General Sherman made a slender livelihood in Calhoun county, Missouri, and once, when he had prepared himself for the general election, he shook a "roaring" lot of "Lincolean gems," leaving his ox team, came before the court as his competitor. The General summed up grandly, quoting freely from an immense pile of books placed carefully before him, and citing the English common law to prove his point. The "mollwhacked" followed him, and ridiculed his prescience and sneered at his books. He said it was a difficult to the court to read from the "common law of England," and declared that "if we were compelled to take any of that aristocratic British law," he wanted the "very best Her Majesty had, and none of her common law." The result was that the justice's face was set, and the General lost his case. It was the last he ever tried in Kansas.

German Opinion of American Character.

Discoursing upon the prosecutions instituted by the United States Government against the law breakers of the Southern States, a leading paper of Berlin, Germany, analyzed the character and radicalism of the people of the two sections, and says that the South is philosophical and abstract, while the North is methodical and practical. Jefferson and Calhoun are representatives of the former; Franklin and Webster representatives of the latter. At the time of the French revolution the South was radical, revolutionary and anti-Christian; the North was conservative, practical and orthodox. Now only the growth of the slave interest which worked the change in public sentiment in the two sections, and made the North progressive and Republican, and the South reactionary and conservative. The fact of the existence of slavery in the South did not prevent the thinking men there from foreseeing and declaring that with the fall of slavery commercial changes and modifications in other relations and institutions must of necessity follow. As soon as the momentary period of the Ku-Klux barbarism of these vicious classes and the lynch gangsmen has passed, bold and logical blows will instat upon these corresponding modifications. The youth will recall the earlier traditions of freedom, and long we may look to find many of the most earnest friends of human emancipation and freedom among the Southern people.

UNDER the heading "A Brave Editor," we notice that the fact is widely mentioned by the Republican press that Dr. J. Bryan, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, has begun the publication of a Republican newspaper in that town; in the county of which it is the seat several hundred Ku-Klux outrages have, it will be recollected, occurred within the past eighteen months. The enterprise of Dr. Bryan is justly characterized as being, under the circumstances, extraordinarily brave, and deserving of general support. The most interesting part of the story, however, has been left untold. Dr. Bryan is a native of the State of South Carolina, and until recently was a member of the Democratic party, having in 1868 been elected on that ticket to the State Senate from the county of Spartanburg, and served his full term in that capacity. Dr. Bryan is a man of considerable ability and unswerving rectitude. The beginning of his defection from the Democratic ranks dates, we believe, from about two years ago, at which time he was a member of a Senate Committee appointed to investigate the charges of fraud in the United States, partly by a relinquishment of a portion of the tax claimed by this State from the government, and partly in cash, after deducting the fifteen per cent. claimed by the Congressional prompt payment." The settlement thus assumed to have been effected, and which, on the information and belief of Dr. Bryan, "did not in fact exist," had been complete, was based upon an arrangement understood by the State authorities, and signified by the following figures:

Amount of direct tax	$1,946,719 33
Deduct 15 per cent.	292,007 90
	$1,654,711 43
Cash paid by the State to the United States, June 30, 1862	$ 350,000 00
Proportion of war claims set off by the State	$1,304,711 43

It subsequently transpired, however, that at the date when Governor Orr assumed the above settlement to have been effected, the claims had been "liquidated and determined" by the "proper accounting officers of the Treasury of the United States," in accordance with the statutes of Congress, approved 27th July and 5th of August, 1861, which provided that the claims allowed should not exceed "*one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.* SUM, on September 30, 1861, the Treasury had made an advance to the State on account of these claims of $606,000, and for this cash advance the State was required to issue to the United States until the claims were "liquidated and allowed." So that on the books of the National Government the State appeared debtor for,

1st. Quota of direct tax	$1,946,719 33
2d. Cash advanced by United States to the State, to September 20, 1861	606,000 00
	$2,552,719 33
Less cash paid by the State to the United States, June 30, 1862	350,000 00
	$2,202,719 33

While the claims on the part of the State against the United States were understood, if properly supported, to be considerably in excess of the amount. To enable the State to have secured the benefit of the reduction of fifteen per cent. on the quota of direct tax, amounting to $292,007 90, it was absolutely necessary, under the statutes of July 27, and August 5, 1861, that the money should either be paid out of the Treasury to the United States, or that the claims of the State against the National Government, which had been "disallowed and suspended" (except the credit of $112 50, above explained), for five years, should be liquidated and determined by the accounting officers of the Government. It was under these circumstances that the Legislature of the State, in 1867, by joint resolution, authorized the Governor to appoint "a special agent to collect disallowed and suspended claims against the United States," "whose compensation for that purpose shall not exceed ten per centum of the amounts thus collected, and shall be paid out of such collections."

As it was authorized, it became my duty to appoint a competent person to attend personally to the interests of the Commonwealth in the collection and adjustment of these claims, and under the authority conferred upon me, I appointed Mr. George C. Evans, of Philadelphia, whose recommendations for efficiency and faithfulness were so strong, that I had no hesitation in placing in his hands the agency required by the act of Congress of July 27, 1861, and the joint resolution of the Legislature. It was not expected that he would ever succeed in paying off a debt which seemed to be greater than the amount of claims then on file; nor was it expected that he would succeed, under the best of circumstances, in obtaining more than a few hundred thousand dollars out of vouchers, which had, for upwards of five years, been "disallowed and suspended," and remained almost without value.

Mr. Evans, upon his appointment, immediately gave his attention to the duties assigned him, and through his success in paying the entire debt due the General Government, I was able to make communicated to the Legislature of 1868, the partial settlement of the claims referred to. In order that Mr. Evans to state, that that reference was of too meagre a character to place the merits of his services fairly and fully before the public. Through his labors, the claims of the State, which had for years been considered valueless, were "liquidated and determined" by the accounting officers of the National Government, and being thus established and allowed," the State for the first time became entitled, under the provisions of the act of August 5, to the whole sum of $292,007 90, as the restatement on the quota of the United States tax.

The credit thus secured to the State, and derived from her quota of the direct tax, left a balance due the Government of $1,654,711 43. From this sum there was to be deducted the payment made by the State on account of this tax on June 30, 1862, of $350,000 00—reducing the liability of the State for direct tax to $1,304,711 43. This indebtedness was also to be cash advanced to the State on September 20, 1861, six months before the first instalment of claims had been filed on the part of the State, of $606,000 00, were paid by the United States collections which he succeeded in making upon the claims "liquidated and determined" in favor of the State, as already explained.

By the terms of the compact, the State was entitled to a restatement of fifteen per cent. on her quota of the United States tax, *provided* it was paid before the first day of June, 1862, and of ten per cent., *provided* it was paid before the first of September of that year. The State had forfeited both of these proposed reductions for principally by the delay and negligency in not paying the tax for five years. But, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Evans was only entitled for the benefit of the State the restatement of fifteen per cent. on the amount of the tax, but a release of the interest which might have accrued on the entire claim of the United States.

The details and results of the State from the United States are as follows:

1st. November 1, 1865	112 50
2d. October 21, 1867	1,989,106 49
3d. October 21, 1868	105,651 46
4th. April 11, 1871	136,846 49
5th. April 11, 1871	137,822 59
6th. May 15, 1871	216,167 87
7th. June 23, 1871	298,152 93
Total	$2,910,469 11

These collections the special agent accounted for as follows:

1st. May 1, 1867, paid debt due by the State to the United States, being balance of the quota of direct tax	$1,304,711 43
May 7, 1867, repaid cash advanced to the State by the United States, September 20, 1861	606,000 00
2d. Paid into State Treasury as follows:	
April 20, 71, cash, $137,822 59	
May 15, 1871, cash, 216,167 87	
June 27, 1871, cash, 298,152 93	
July 21, 1871, cash, 29,967 53—$706,710 72	
His commission of ten per centum on the amount collected, retained from the collections	291,046 91—2,910,469 11

From these results it will be seen that the present condition of the claims against the National Government stands thus:

Amount of claims filed as before shown	$3,172,218 19
Of which there have been allowed and collected	2,910,469 11
The balance at present in suspense amounts to	261,749 08
Further claims on the part of the State can, I am informed, be filed, with good prospect of collection, to the amount of	100,000 00
Making the amount of suspended and outstanding claims to be collected	$361,749 08

Credit Mobilier of America.

By the fourth section of the act approved May 1st, 1868, it is provided—

"That the capital stock of all companies whatever, incorporated by or under the laws of this Commonwealth, . . . shall be subject to pay a tax into the Treasury of the Commonwealth annually, at the time prescribed by law for the payment of tax on dividends made or declared by such companies."

The taxes received during the last four years from corporations and individuals have reached a million dollars, and are now about the one-sixth part of the revenue of the State.

The Credit Mobilier of America" is a corporation created by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and under the usual powers conferred by its charter, it undertook the construction of the great national work known as the Pacific Railroad. That contract was made with a Mr. Hoxie for two hundred and forty-seven miles, at the eastern terminus of the road, at the rate of $96,000 per mile, and for the consideration of fifty thousand dollars per mile. The contract, assigned by Hoxie to the Credit Mobilier, and the road was built by the company. In the execution of the contract certain profits were made and dividends declared by the corporation; and the taxes due thereon to the State of Pennsylvania were withheld from the Treasury. Soon afterwards another contract was made with Hoxie for the construction of about six hundred and sixty-seven miles of said road west of the one-hundredth meridian, for an aggregate consideration of $42,000,000, which was rejected and fifteen thousand dollars. This part of the road was completed in a few months, and out of the profits arising therefrom about the one million dollars were expended in the payment of bonds, and paid to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier. But when the State demanded her taxes on these transactions, the demand was refused by the corporation, on the grounds that the investments had been made in many cases by the stockholders of the corporation, and in the precise proportion to their respective interests in the capital stock in the company, were yet paid to them as individuals, and not as stockholders. To make good this claim, the fact was represented that the contracts were produced, and especially a tripartite agreement between Hoxie of the first part, the sundry trustees therein appointed of the second part, and the Credit Mobilier of the third part, by which, and the accompanying parol evidence, it was contended the corporation was not responsible for the taxes demanded by the State, amounting to ten million dollars. The accounting officers of the State, with counsel employed by the Auditor General, associated with the Attorney General, prosecuted the claim with zeal and ability, and on the two separate trials in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county recovered verdicts and judgments against the corporation.

The first was obtained November 25, 1869, for $407,463 67, and the second, December 26, 1870, for $616,391 03. The defendant took writs of error, and the Supreme court reversed the judgments, and in the opinion of a majority of the judges certain principles are declared which are considered fatal to a recovery by the State. The agreement must, under the by-laws of Pennsylvania, by the legerdemain of a tripartite agreement, and other practices of a like proceeding to which the Commonwealth was not a party, can it us evade taxation upon its capital spock, I am informed, no good reason why the decision of the majority of the judges should not be reviewed by the Supreme Court, in all such cases, to review both the law and the evidence. The importance of this subject, and the neglect of the Legislature to act upon it in response to the request of the Board of Public Charities, and in response to the recommendation of the Governor, first, second and third annual messages

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, ERETRIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REX,
C. C. MASFIELD, H. P. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1872.

The demand for money still keeps up to the supply if not in excess, but the better class of paper, which was so plenty on the street a few days ago, is disappearing, indicating that the banks are accommodating that class of customers with whatever they need.

We notice that Messrs. Holmes & Son are still offering the Allegheny Valley 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. As these bonds are free from all taxation, they are probably as desirable as any of our local securities. The fact of five million of the loan having been already negotiated in Europe points to a probable advance in their subscription price.

The following decision with regard to *verbally* certified checks is of interest: In February B drew his checks on defend ant's bank for $3,000, payable to himself or order, post dated March 1st, and had it accepted by the assistant cashier of the bank. The drawer had no funds in bank and the officer had no authority to certify the check. The check was subsequently indorsed by B to C and by C to plaintiff. In an action against the bank upon the check it was *held* that the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Also *held* that any language whether *verbal* or *written*, employed by an officer of a banking institution, whose duty it is to know the financial credit and standing of his customers, representing that a check drawn upon it is good, *estops* the bank from thereafter denying, as against a *bona fide* holder, the want of funds to pay the same.

There seems to be quite a number of new National Banks starting, built up in place of defunct institutions, whose circulation they have bought. The latest we notice is the "National Bank of Worcester, Ohio," with a capital of $100,000, Cashier, C. V. Hard, Esq., New York correspondents, Henry Clews & Co.; Philadelphia, D. Hannah & Co.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	109¼	109¾
New 5s	109½	109¾
Gold	109	109¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¼
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 7-30s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 7-30s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 7-30s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	91
Central Pacific Railroad	101
Currency Pacifics	113¾

The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 3, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109½	109½	109¼	109½	109¼	109¼
Canton	71½	72	72	72	72½	72
Western Union Tele'h	71½	72	72	72	72½	72
Cumberland	36	36	36	36	36	36
Pacific Mail	53¾	54	54¼	55	55¼	55½
Adams Express	55	55	55	55	55	55
Wells, Fargo Express	28	28	28	28	28	28
American Express	56	56	56	56	56	56
United States Express	56	56	56	56	56	56
New York Central	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
New York Central scrip	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Reading	112	112	112	112	112	112
Fort Wayne	101	101	101	101	101	101
Michigan Southern	94¼	94¼	95	95¼	95	95¼
Illinois Central	135	135	135	135	135	135
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	128	128	129	129	128½	128½
Chicago & Northwestern	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Do preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Do preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Wabash	73	73	73	73	73½	73½
Do preferred						
Fort Wayne	95	96	96	96	97	96½
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	47	46¾
Chicago and Alton	117½	117½	117½	117½		
Do preferred	118	118	118	118		
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Harlem	116	116	116	116	117	116
New Jersey Central	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	
North Pennsylvania Railroad	43½	43½	43½	43½		
Do. new	43½	43½	43½	43½		
South Carolina, July	70	70	70	70		
South Carolina, April	72	72	72	72		
Missouri 6ives	90	90	90	90		

Money 7 per cent. and 1-16.
Gold loaning at 1-16.

—The import entries at New York, embracing foreign dry goods and general merchandise, for the week past, were $4,912,151 as against, $5,124,396 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce, other than gold and silver, $4,-648,894, against $4,468,815 same week in 1870. The export of gold and silver, $449,696, against $464,309 same week in 1870. The customs in gold paid into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,783,505. The receipts of cotton, constwise and by rail, 30,597 bales.

The gold values of the import entries of foreign merchandise at New York, exclusive of foreign specie, for the calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to December 1, and since semi-official from the custom house:

January	$28,583,245	September	$32,010,576
February	31,992,723	October	30,029,926
March	33,448,626	Nov. 24	24,103,941
April	32,634,923	Dec. 2	5,644,236
May	34,146,019	Dec. 9	5,047,999
June	30,346,417	Dec. 16	5,561,612
July	30,865,304	Dec. 23	5,235,050
August	36,066,370	Dec. 30	4,912,151
Total since January 1			$378,879,338
Same date 1870			360,335,488
Increase in 1871			$ 76,543,900

The currency value of exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign goods re-exported from New York since January 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,876	September	$20,863,302
February	18,739,742	October	22,356,227
March	22,139,202	November	19,232,367
April	19,939,047	December 6	8,947,456
May	18,919,736	December 13	4,176,158
June	18,596,136	December 20	5,336,566
July	17,869,623	December 27	4,048,894
August	19,510,337		
Total since January 1			$238,375,307
Same date 1870			195,945,743
Increase in 1871			$36,429,564

Gold, December 30, 1871, 109¾ @ cent.
Gold, December 31, 1870, 110¾ @ cent.

Official.

Foreign Imports at New York:

Dry goods	1869. $1,054,343	1870. $1,243,643	1871. $1,097,279
Gen. Mdse	2,764,438	3,671,013	3,814,472
Total for week	$4,010,781	$4,874,656	$4,012,151
Prev. reported	292,858,189	244,439,736	267,674,322
Since Jan. 1	$296,868,970	$299,314,392	$272,686,473

The net result of the banking movement for the year 1871 in the association of banks in the Clearing House of New York shows an increase of seven millions in loans, an increase of five millions in specie, a decrease of five millions in legal tenders, an increase of twelve millions in deposits and a decrease of three and a half millions in circulation. The loss in greenbacks represents the absorption of legal tenders in the interior, where they have been retained in the development of business. The gain in specie represents the increase in capital and wealth of the entire members of the banks. The decrease in circulation is the result of the purchase of the circulating medium of some of the banks for transfer to the West.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $450,000 gold on account of five-twenties redeemed, making a total thus far of $22,287,000. $600,000 gold on account of January interest, making a total thus far of $5,850,000; $90,000 currency on account of interest, making a total this week of $1,940,000. The redemption of three per cent certificates to-day amounted to $40,000, making a total for the week of $1,940,000.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	95¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	59
Catawissa preferred	45½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61
North Pennsylvania Railroad	43½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	56¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1872.

REMARKS.—There has been a continuous fall of rain all day, and with the waters at their present height, the prospects for a flood are favorable. Under the actual and prospective increased receipts of wheat, prices have declined from 5 to 8c per Cental, hence we reduce our quotations. Coffees have advanced, as will be noted by our quotations. On account of the heavy rains and sloppy condition of the streets, trade was dull to-day. Prices are generally unchanged.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,198	5,611	8,809
Apples, bbls	326	862	1,188
Cheese, boxes	55	319	374
Corn, sacks	3,393	7,740	11,133
Wheat, sacks	2,925	3,722	6,647
Barley, sacks	3,554	3,280	6,834
Rye, sacks	2,026	480	2,506
Oats, sacks	5,062	4,129	9,191
Butter, packages	281	226	507
Bacon, pieces	2,502	9,664	12,166
Bacon, tierces	139	193	332
Dressed hogs	490	305	795

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for December for the past three years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Flour, bbls	22,208	21,806	14,163
Apples, bbls	4,926	5,645	2,741
Cheese, boxes	3,721	7,036	3,293
Corn, sacks	8,439	18,841	17,525
Wheat, sacks	11,695	18,340	13,962
Barley	18,303	16,386	22,670
Rye, sacks	11,096	2,717	4,959
Oats, sacks	13,261	18,486	26,907
Butter, packages	884	1,259	919
Bacon, pcs	8,485	38,663	35,176
Bacon, tcs	448		336

The following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

APPLES.—We are reported sales good winter at $4 25 to $4 75 per bbl; common $3 to $3 50.

BEANS.—Sold, Prime 1 qt $2 07; common 4 qts 75c; poorish 93c; mess peans 10¾ a 11c @ lb.

BUTTER.—The market is not active; choice 60c to 65c per gallon; medium 50c to 55c.

BUTTER-BOXES.—Receipts 62 packages. The market is slow, with sales fancy at 23c to 25c; common 19c to 18c per lb.

BEANS.—We note sales at $2 00a2 75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Sales reported at $9 25@9 50 @ bbl.

BROOM CORN.—The market is well supplied with sales reported at 9c@9¾c @ lb.

BROOMS.—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50.

BAKING POWDER.—There is a moderate demand at the following figures: Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $3 00 per doz. Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUFFALO MEAT.—The warm weather has had the effect of causing a decline in prices, and we now quote whole or half carcass at 10c @ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The following are the quotations of the market at which sales are made: Sugar-cured hams 14c; Sugar-cured shoulders, 9c; common shoulders 7½ a 8c; clear sides 8¾ a 9c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16¾c. Mess pork $15 00; ham sausage 11c. Lard in tierces 10c. Spiced pig's feet $2 25 per kit.

CANDLES.—Mould 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13¾c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19¾c.

CIDER.—Extra cured $7a10a12; common $5 00a8 00 @ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales at $4 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $3 00 to $3 50.

CARBON OIL.—There is a fair demand for standard brands at 21¾ a22c.

CHEESE.—Receipts 150 boxes. Following are the current rates: New York Goshen 16¾a17c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio Factory 14a14½c; Dairy 13a13½c.

CRANBERRIES.—Market active; Sackett's Bell Berries $13 00a13 00 @ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12a13 per barrel; bushel crates $2a2 50.

CHESTNUTS.—Round nuts $2 25a3 @ bushel. Demand light.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic, $3 50a3 75; Johnston, $2 50; Bloomdale, $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 @ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS.—Sales at 4½; 5a5½c @ lb.

HOMINY.—$3 00a3 25 @ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—Apples sliced, peaches, pared and quartered, new crop, mixed 8a9a9½c; quarters 5a5c; currants, new crop, 7½c; cod 5c; layer raisins per box $2 60; half do $2 00; valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new, 20 old in market.

EGGS.—Strictly fresh command 37a38c per doz; picked 32a33c. Stock on hand very light, and demand active.

FLOUR.—Receipts 655 bbls. The stocks on hand just now are not heavy, but sufficient to meet all demands. Prices, at present, show no signs of a decline. We quote as follows: Snow Flake at $7 75 @ bbl; Lilly Mills $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 75, and active, with but little on the market; choice Wisconsin flours, for bakers' use, command $7 50 @ bbl; $5 50a5 50 @ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $4 50 @ cwt; $9 50 @ bbl.

GROCERIES.—Coffees have advanced, as will be seen by quotations below:

Sugars—Unrefined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A coffee 12¾c; B 12½c; Ex C 12¾c; C 12c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¾c; P. R sugars, choice 12¾c; prime 12½c; good 11¾c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; choice 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11c.

Coffee—Active and very firm, at the following quotations: Fancy Rio, prime 22c; good 20c; fair 19a20½c; Java 29a30c; Laguayra, 23a25c; Mocha 35c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 26a 30c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder, 60c; Perfection, 62c; White Honey, 62c; Extra silver, 55c; Red Head, 50c; Lavender, 45c; Common, 25a40c.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop, 59c; new crop, 60; Prime, 55c; Choice, 65.

Rice—Carolina choice, 10c; Rangoon, 8a8¾c; Patna, 9¾c.

Spices—Pepper, grain, 24c; pure ground, 30c; Cassia bark, 50c; Cloves, 72c; Nutmegs, $1 20.

GRAIN.—Under the influence of large receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past twenty days, prices have declined from 5 to 8c per Cental, hence we reduce our quotations. Coffees have advanced, as will be noted by our quotations. On account of the heavy rains and sloppy condition of the streets, trade was dull to-day. Prices are generally unchanged.

Receipts of grain for the past twenty days were as follows:

	Distributed to farmers & Canondelet.	Shipped to Ohio river.	Shipped to Canondelet.	by rail.
January	4,878	3,050		
February	4,296	10,239	5,448	
March	4,147	20,950	2,447	
April	7,465	15,000	1,471	
May	7,904	20,574	2,679	
June	6,467	114	5,500	4,097
July	6,143	975	1,349	
August	2,453	965	2,953	
September	3,102	815	2,894	
October	2,823	2,729	2,709	
November	3,159	3,717	4,766	
December	3,500	150	5,207	
Total	56,566	92,530	45,951	

CHARCOAL IRON.

The amount of charcoal iron produced during the year:

Iron Mountain tons	6,699
Irondale furnace	5,237
Pilot Knob Co	5,226
Merimee works	4,981
Roselle works	5,566
Scotia works	6,950
Total tons charcoal iron produced in 1871	35,656
Total produced in 1870	33,338
Increase in 1871	2,353

STONE COAL FURNACES.

	Capital.	No. men employed.	Product in tons.
Vulcan Works	$2,000,000	80	11,800
South St. Louis	300,000	80	10,300
Lewis Iron Company	250,000	80	11,000
Carondelet	100,000	75	8,870
Total	$2,650,000	1,035	38,170
In July, 1870	1,050,000	310	36,300
Increase in 1870	$1,600,000	725	1,962

RECAPITULATION.

The following table shows the production of charcoal and stone coal iron for the year 1870:

Charcoal iron, tons	33,656
Stone coal iron, tons	49,197
Total products of year, tons	84,853
Total products of 1870, tons	72,590
Increase 1871, tons	12,353

The following table, as nearly accurate as it can be made, shows the amount of ore raised and pig metal produced (in tons) in the past four years:

	Consumed.	Shipped.	Mined.
1868	58,000	47,000	105,000
1869	125,000	80,000	195,000
1870	169,000	207,000	316,000
1871	175,000	177,000	240,000

*The shipments this year were purely from accumulations from the mining of previous years.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 2.—We have still to report a very firm market for all descriptions of pig iron, the demand being fair and the supply only moderate. We can not, however, make any alteration in prices. There have been several meetings of manufacturers of saleable iron, and they have decided to advance the prices, and change the classification, but we are not yet advised of the changes. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	$ 45	No. 1 mill	$40@42
No. 2 foundry	42@43		

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Missouri	$50@55	Car-wheel	$55@60
	STONE COAL IRON.		
No. 1 foundry	$43@44	Forge	$39@40
No. 2 foundry	40@42		

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal			$70@75
	SCRAP IRON.		
Cast	$1 40@1 50	Wrought	$1 60@2 00
	BAR IRON.		
Common @ lb	3½c@3¾c	Charcoal	4¼@4½c
	SHOES PER KEG.		
Horse shoes	$5 50@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 50@6 75

—*Inquirer.*

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Statements of ore mined at the Iron Mountain, shipped therefrom, and the pig metal produced there, in tons:

	Ore Raised.	Ore Shipped.	Pig Metal Produced.
January	14,446	13,392	587
February	14,067	13,297	420
March	22,330	21,334	498
April	22,707	21,973	817
May	17,502	16,092	756
June	14,171	13,825	473
July	11,177	9,849	734
August	12,662	11,194	729
September	11,131	9,099	716
October	11,423	10,469	515
November	9,180	8,618	284
December	7,800	7,800	690
Totals	169,796	156,310	6,699

The distribution of ore for each month of the year, was as follows:

	Distributed to furnaces at Carondelet.	Shipped to Ohio river.	Shipped to by rail.
January	4,878	3,050	
February	4,296	10,239	5,448
March	4,147	20,950	2,447
April	7,465	15,000	1,471
May	7,904	20,574	2,679
June	6,467	114	5,500
July	6,143	975	1,349
August	2,453	965	2,953
September	3,102	815	2,894
October	2,823	2,729	2,709
November	3,159	3,717	4,766
December	3,500	150	5,207
Total	56,566	92,530	45,951

CHARCOAL IRON.

The amount of charcoal iron produced during the year:

Iron Mountain tons	6,699
Irondale furnace	5,237
Pilot Knob Co	5,226
Merimee works	4,981
Roselle works	5,566
Scotia works	6,950
Total tons charcoal iron produced in 1871	35,656
Total produced in 1870	33,338
Increase in 1871	2,353

STONE COAL FURNACES.

	Capital.	No. men employed.	Product in tons.
Vulcan Works	$2,000,000	80	11,800
South St. Louis	300,000	80	10,300
Lewis Iron Company	250,000	80	11,000
Carondelet	100,000	75	8,870
Total	$2,650,000	1,035	38,170
In July, 1870	1,050,000	310	36,300
Increase in 1870	$1,600,000	725	1,962

RECAPITULATION.

The following table shows the production of charcoal and stone coal iron for the year 1870:

Charcoal iron, tons	33,656
Stone coal iron, tons	49,197
Total products of year, tons	84,853
Total products of 1870, tons	72,590
Increase 1871, tons	12,353

The following table, as nearly accurate as it can be made, shows the amount of ore raised and pig metal produced (in tons) in the past four years:

	Consumed.	Shipped.	Mined.
1868	58,000	47,000	105,000
1869	125,000	80,000	195,000
1870	169,000	207,000	316,000
1871	175,000	177,000	240,000

*The shipments this year were purely from accumulations from the mining of previous years.

Pork Packing Around the Falls.

Last year the season opened on the 31st of October, 1870, and closed on the 22d of January, 1871. This year the season began on the 6th day of November last, and closed in this city on the 28th, and in New Albany on the 30th of December. The house of Beckman & Co., in New Albany, expect to kill a few more hogs, but the number will not be very large, so that the total will come within the figures ($10,000) estimated by some of the packers.

As will be seen, the operations in the city four up 264,926; in New Albany, 73,480; total, 338,406; last year, 17,124; total around the falls, 308,866; at the same date last season, 229,842; at the end of the season, 243,931.

The following statement, furnished by the Board of Trade, exhibits the number of hogs packed around the falls during the season just closed:

Anderson, Hamilton & Co., Louisville	43,500
O. W. Thomas & Co	41,472
Hamilton & Rea	39,490
Hughes, Goslee & Co	32,322
Beckman & Co	31,183
Fred. Leib	30,612
Jarvis & Co	25,242
A. Schaefer & Co	24,000
Littorie & Co	9,155
Total in the city	231,826
Thos. J. Martin & Son, Jeffersonville, Ind	27,080
McMahon, Goodloe & Co., New Albany, Ind	21,124
Beckman & Co	4,000
Total	308,986

—Louisville Courier Journal, December 31.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 3, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—Quiet and weak; No 1 spring $1 23½; No 2 $1 20¾; No 3 $1 11; seller last half month $1 22¾; seller February $1 22¾a1 23; seller March $1 25¾a1 26.

CORN—Dull and lower; No 2 mixed 40¾c; rejected 37¾c; seller February 41¾a41¾c; seller April 43a43½c; seller May 46¾a47c.

OATS—Firm; No 2, 32c; rejected 29½c; seller January 33¾c; seller April 34¾c; May 37½c.

RYE—Advanced; No 2, 63¾a64c; rejected 56a57c.

BARLEY—Dull; No 2 fall 69¾a69c; No 3, 48c; rejected 46a43c; seller February 70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; seller February $15 30a15 35; seller March $15 45a15 50. Lard firm at 8¾c cash, and January and February 8¾c; seller March 8¾c; nominal; hams in pickle 8½a9c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; boxed meats steady. Beef products steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Dull and drooping at $4 00a4 40; dressed quiet and easier at $4 50a5 00.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at 88c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Cotton active and higher, with a good export demand; sales middling upland at 19¾c. Flour firm; supfine western and state $5 75a6 70; common to good $6 35a6 65; good to choice $6 75a7 10; white wheat extra $7 10a7 25. St. Louis $6 60a9 25. Rye flour in fair demand at $4 50a5 25. Whisky lower at 90¾a92c. Wheat more active but unchanged; No 2 spring, in store, $1 50a 1 55; winter red $1 57a1 60; amber $1 62a1 65; white $1 62a1 70. Winter red Indiana, $1 67; amber $1 65. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Malt unchanged; new western nibbed about 75a76c; oats 39½a39¾c. Sales quiet and firm; western and state in store and afloat 52a57c. Eggs in fair demand at 33½ a35c. Hay steady at $1 35a1 40 for Jersey and $1 10 a1 70 at retail. Hops firm at 35a40c for 1871; 20a30c for 1870. Lumber firm and unchanged. Pork firm; Mess 15 00a15 50; extra Ohio 6s, 100; pulled 6s, 66c. Lard 12 4 66c; western Texas 14c; spring clip California 12a13c. Coffee quiet and steady; fair to prime for Cuba 20a21c. Molasses quiet; N. O. 55a56c. Rice dull at 8¼a8¾c. Crude petroleum in bulk 21c; refined 23½c. Turpentine firm at 63a63½c. Pork dull and drooping; new mess $14 50a14 75; old $13 00a13 12½; prime $12 25; new prime $11 50a11 62½; seller January, February and March, $14 25; January $14 25; March $14 60; April $14 75. Beef steady; mess 9a11c; extra 11a12c. Hams dull at 22a23c. Tierces lard quiet at 8¾a9¾c. Cut meats dull; shoulders 5a6c; hams 9a9¾c. Lard heavy; No 1 to prime steam 9a9¾c; kettle 9¾c; January to March 9¾a9¾. Butter steady; Western 11a23c; State 23c. Cheese dull at 11a14c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Cotton active and advanced; middling 19a19½c. Flour firm; family $6 65a6 85. Wheat active and advanced; red winter $1 45a1 48. Corn firm; ear 47a48c. Rye firm at 81c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 32½c; rye scarce at 78a80c. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; prime New Orleans 10¾a11c. Ohio unchanged. Eggs dull and a shade lower at 30a31c. Butter firm. Pork quiet and weak at $13 75a. Lard quiet and weak; steam 8½c; kettle 9¼c. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders 5¾a5¾c; sides, clear rib, 8c; clear 8¼a8½c, the outside rate where fully cured; no sales. Bacon drooping; shoulders 6¾c; sides, clear rib, 9¾c; clear 10¼c. Hogs—heavy receipts depress the market, closing at $4 25a4 50; receipts 9,200. Whiskey firm at 89c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Tobacco—very active; sales 75 hhds inga at $5 25a6 00; low to fine leaf $3 a5 25. Bagging quiet and firm at 12¾a14c cash. Cotton firm; middlings 19¾c. Flour—family active and unchanged; round lots extra family $6 25. Wheat in fair inquiry; red, from store, $1 50a1 55. Corn quiet; shelled, sacked, 62c. Oats quiet and steady at 50c for prime sacked. Rye steady; prime 85c. Barley—fall No 1 50c. Provisions in fair order demand; prices firm; mess pork $14 00 cash; bacon shoulders 7c; sides, clear rib, 9½c; do clear 9¾c; bulk shoulders 5¾; sides, clear rib, 6¾c; do clear, 6¾c, all packed. Lard 9a10¼c. Whisky quiet at 90a91c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 3.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 1 white Michigan $1 53; amber Michigan $1 48¾a1 47½; No 2 red $1 40¾; No 3 red $1 34¾. Corn firm; high mixed 42c; yellow mixed 48¾c; yellow 50c. Oats a shade better; No 2 39¾a40c; Michigan 40a40½c. Clover seed steady at $6 00a 6 05.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 3.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter firmer; held at $1 41a1 46; No. 2 $1 34a1 39. Corn firm at 52c. Oats quiet at 46c. Refined petroleum firm at 21c in car lots; 21¾a22c in small lots; crude petroleum steady at $4 75a4 80.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 23¾; No 2 $1 21. Oats firm; No 2 32¾c. Corn dull and nominal; No 2 mixed 40¾c. Rye firm; No 1 nominal. Barley—demand good; No 2 fall 61c. Hogs firm at $4 15a4 35. Mess pork $12 75.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 3.—Wheat active and advanced 1a2c, with a good demand; extra $1 51a1 52; No. 1 white $1 47a1 48; amber $1 41¾ bid, $1 43 asked. Clover seed $6 00 old, $6 10 asked. Hogs dull at $5 20.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Metals—Copper, manufactured unchanged; Ingot, Lake 27½c; cash 27¼c cash. Pig iron unchanged; bar firm and advanced to $66; Russia sheet 15¼a16c, gold. Nails steady; cut $4 65; clinch $4 25a5 00.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Sugar and molasses quiet at yesterday's prices. Coffee unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 3.—Cotton higher at 19¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 3.—Cotton advanced; low middling 18¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Cotton active and firmer; sales of 14,000 bales; good ordinary at 18¾a 18¾c; low middling 19a19¼c; middling 19¾a19¾c; good middling 20a20¼c; receipts 8,516 bales; exports to Liverpool 6,116 bales; stock, 180,161 bales.

$1,000 REWARD. For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR KING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured over 250 cases standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. H. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. 1710

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾@109¾.

NEW YORK, January 3—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold quiet at 109¾@109¾. Loans were from 7 gold to ¼ per cent. for carrying. Clearings $54,500,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

MONEY.

Money very light and loaned as high as ¼ per cent. per day.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and steady.

U. S. 6s 1881	114¾	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1862	110¾	5-20s, 1868	113
5-20s, 1864	110¾	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	111¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet but firm.

Missouris, ex. int	95	Virginias, old	69
Tennessees, old	63¾	N. Carolinas, July	32¾
Tennessees, new	63¾	N. Carolinas, April	14
Virginias, new	58		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened strong, but were heavy and lower during the afternoon. The decline was most

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Steamboat Bill to be Pushed Through.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1872.

Enforcing the New Civil Service Rules.

The first instance to show that members of Congress have lost control of patronage under the new rules of civil service presented itself to-day. A Senator had applied to have a colored man appointed messenger, and a promise had been given that it should be done, and the request was made that the name and application might be submitted in a formal way. The request was not filed till January second, the day after the rules went into effect, when the Senator received notice that the appointment could not now be made, except in the way prescribed in the new regulations, and that the President had determined to adhere to them strictly. In this case the request for the appointment came from a Senator whose wishes have been heretofore uniformly regarded. This position of the President will hereafter stand directly in the way of any member of Congress redeeming promises of patronage.

The Steamboat Bill.

Mr. Shellabarger, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, arrived to-day. He came with the view of devoting the remainder of this week and the first of next to studying the new steamboat bill. He intends to examine the proposed amendments carefully, and make himself familiar with the case as presented by the Committee of Steamboatmen, so that the whole matter may be brought to the attention of his own Committee for action at the earliest possible day. General Negley will also take an active part in securing prompt and thorough work upon the new bill. It will probably be reported from the Committee on Commerce the first time the latter is called after the recess.

Discipline in the Military Asylums.

Gen. Butler, President of the Board of Managers of the National Military Asylum, has issued a general order showing that the officers of the several asylums have power to preserve order and enforce discipline by imprisonment in guard houses or otherwise. The order sets forth the case of James McCarty, formerly of the Seventy-first New York, a disabled soldier in the Augusta Asylum, who refused to be taken to the guard house, and stabbed a non-commissioned officer who was ordered to arrest him. The President of the Board of Managers directed that the prisoner be turned over to the District Court of the United States in Maine, but that the best counsel that could be procured for his defense be employed, with directions that every question, technical or otherwise, be made in his favor. The result, after a patient trial, was the conviction of the prisoner, and his sentence to jail for nine months. A detailed report of the trial is to be sent to every asylum, that every beneficiary may know that he is responsible for his conduct by law to the Court.

Burglary.

The residence of the Russian Minister was last night entered by burglars and robbed of a considerable amount of silver ware.

The Maryland Legislature.

Which convened to-day, presented one novelty not witnessed in that body for years—the presence of thirteen Republican members. This Legislature is to elect a successor to United States Senator Vickers, whose term expires on March fourth, and the present Governor, William Pinckney White, is spoken of as the most probable choice.

Personal.

Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer of South Carolina, who has been here for several days, left for Charleston to-night. He says that the State officials have only complied with the law in issuing bonds, as they will be prepared to prove at the proper time. He says that the statement of Bowen, that it cost Governor Scott $1,000 to prevent his impeachment, is false. The only inducement offered to negro members to vote against impeachment was to promise them a chance to make something. He says Bowen will not get so many votes for impeachment the next time.

National Republican Convention.

Collector Fox, of New York, has been here to-day to see what can be done toward securing the next Republican Convention in Philadelphia. He says the Academy of Music has been engaged, and arrangements are making to secure half rates on railroads and reduced prices at hotels. He has, after consultation here, written to Governor Claflin, Chairman of the National Committee, to urge the claims of Philadelphia, and especially the political benefits to arise from selecting that city for the Convention.

Cuban Affairs.

There is no unusual excitement either at the White House or at the State Department in regard to the present aspect of Spanish or Cuban affairs.

WASHINGTON, January 3.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the patent of Henry Fisher, of Canton, Ohio, for mowing machines.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.

Orders were to-day issued to extend the postal service on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad from Paris to Clear Lake, Michigan.

PRESSURE OF STEAM ALLOWED ON TOW BOATS.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular allowing towing boats and steam boats used exclusively in transporting freight upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries to carry a standard pressure upon their boilers of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch, instead of one hundred and ten pounds, the limit heretofore allowed. The Supervising Inspectors of the several districts have been directed to grant permits to such boats whenever no good reasons exist for objecting. Without such permits the boats are not allowed to navigate.

SUPPOSED BOND THIEF CAUGHT.

Yesterday a man presented, at a savings bank in this city, five United States bonds, of the denomination of $1000 each, for sale, which the clerk recognized as part of $25,000 stolen in December last from an agent in New York, and which had been extensively advertised. Detectives were called, and the man, who gave his name as Thomas Corp, was arrested. He asserts that he purchased the bonds in New York, and offers to return with the officers to that city and establish his good character.

WEEKLY PATENT GAZETTE.

The United States Patent Office to-day commenced the publication of a weekly official gazette, which will embrace all the various matters authorized to be published by section twenty of the patent act of 1870, with the exception of specifications and drawings, which will continue to be published in a separate form.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, January 3.—Assemblyman Hawkins introduced a bill legalizing the action of the anti-ring jury. A bill was introduced to remove the Mayor and Corporation Attorney Tom Fields, and also to remove Fields as Park Commissioner.

O'Donovan Rossa's memorial claiming the seat of Tweed, sets forth that 6,000 votes were fraudulently cast for Tweed. The memorial of the Committee of Seventy asks the expulsion of Tweed on account of frauds, intimidation and violence at the election. Both documents were referred. Tweed has not appeared here. The Senate ratified the Fifteenth Amendment by 27 against 1.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 3.—In the House to-day bills were introduced to amend the crime act so as to include the obtaining of signatures to notes, bills of exchange, drafts and checks, to encourage the cultivation of forests, to increase the salary of Judges of the Supreme Court to five thousand dollars, and Common Pleas Judges to thirty-five hundred dollars, and to repeal the student's voting law. The Republicans hold a Senatorial caucus to-morrow night.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 3.—The fourteenth session of Minnesota Legislature convened at noon yesterday. The Senate was called to order by Lt. Gov. Yale. The President then announced that the first business in order was the election of officers, after which the Senate adjourned. In the House Hon. A. R. Hill, of Hennepin county, was elected Speaker. After other officers were elected and sworn in, House adjourned Thursday 10 A. M.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, MASS., January 3.—The Massachusetts Legislature assembled to-day. Horace H. Coolidge was elected President of the Senate, and John E. Sanford, of Taunton, Speaker of the House. After completing the organization the two legislative bodies marched in procession to the old South church, under escort of the cadets, where the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. De. Peabody, of Cambridge.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 3.—The Maine Legislature opened its session to-day. Reuben Foster was elected President of the Senate, and Frederick Robie, Speaker of the House. Governor Chamberlain's message till to-morrow, when the Governor will be inaugurated.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, January 3.—The Legislature of this State convened to-day. Both Houses organized temporarily and immediately adjourned till to-morrow.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the House a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate charges of conspiracy and fraud against Carr and Demee was being voted upon. Carr moved, in an excited manner, that the Speaker's chair be declared vacant, and Harry Wallers be elected Speaker. A cry of "aye" ran through the House, and thirty or forty members made simultaneous movements towards the Speaker's chair, but were deterred by the sudden appearance on the platform of a number of persons who emerged from the Speaker's private office. The greatest excitement prevailed, the reporters leaving their seats. Speaker Carter, stepping from his desk, pronounced the action of the House revolutionary, and called them to order, which was finally restored. On several test questions the Warmouthites claimed six majority.

The triple murder at Windsor Lock, Connecticut, Tuesday, proves to have been a most horrible affair. The victims were Timothy Billings and wife, keepers of a notorious brothel about two miles from the village, and Julia Hyes alias Gawdy, a young woman and inmate of the house. On visiting the house the bodies of Billings and the two women were found covered with ghastly wounds from the butt of a gun. An attempt had been to fire the house. Several persons are under arrest.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., January 3.—The New Hampshire Republican State Convention met this morning, Jacob Benton, of Lancaster, president. The following is the substance of the resolutions: The first declares that the Republican party is the party of progress, and has secured the equality of all men before the law; that its mission henceforth is peaceful, but active progress is to promote universal education and see that the laws are faithfully executed; to enhance gains of industry and wages of labor by reducing the cost of transportation and diminishing the expenses of exchange; laborers, farmers and citizens to retrench unnecessary expenditures, reduce taxation, rebuke corruption in office, and elect none but honest men to administer the affairs of the government. The second affirms that the success of the administration in the reduction of the debt and settlement of the Alabama claims is deserving of the commendation of all true Republicans. The third resolves that the war and the debt consequent are due to the Democratic party. The fourth declares against surrendering the government into the hands of those who would have permitted its destruction. The fifth resolves that we inscribe on our banners honesty, economy, retrenchment and reform. The sixth declares that all taxation, to be just, must be equal. The seventh calls for the abolishment of the franking privilege, and for the encouragement to labor of its just reward, and the promotion of universal education, and declares the Democratic party unworthy the confidence of the nation. The eighth indorses Grant's administration, and proposes him for re-election in 1872.

E. A. Straw was nominated for Governor, and Albert S. Twitchell nominated for Railroad Commissioner. Senator Wilson addressed the convention, fully indorsing the administration of Grant as honest, patriotic and economical. He declared he knew that with two or three trifling exceptions, the President had received no presents since being sworn into office. Adjourned.

WESTERN RIVER BUSINESS IN 1871.

The Work of the Shipyards—Custom House Statistics, &c.

The St. Louis *Republican* gives a whole page to the river business of 1871, from which we gather many important facts.

The first we note is that the business of river navigation has not been successful the past year; that the number of trips made by steamers was not above the number in 1870; and that the port tonnage fell short 10,000 tons; that the average depth of water in Western rivers, especially the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio, was less than in any year for twenty-five years; that water communication has been established between St. Louis and Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo (the route from Buffalo to St. Louis being *via* the Welland Canal, and the Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi rivers; or, leaving the mouth of the Ohio, an iron propeller, the Two Brothers, proceeded to the mouth of the Red river, and thence through that stream into the Atchafalaya and Sabine, and thence to Galveston, Texas).

The *Republican* has also collated an incomplete report of the amount of business done at shipyards in the West, from which we extract sufficient to show where Cincinnati stands in this branch of business for they ear 1871:

ST. LOUIS YARDS AND DOCKS.

Number of steamboats repaired	16
Number of barges and scows repaired	43
Total boats repaired	59
Number of coal barges built	4
Number of flat barges built	6
Number of ferry boats built	2
Total boats built	12
Number of feet lumber used	360,000
Number of pounds spikes used	45,000
Number of pounds of iron used	32,000
Number of bales oakum used	315
Number of barrels pitch used	130

ST. LOUIS SECTIONAL DOCKS.

Steamboats repaired	72
Barges repaired	92
Wharfboats repaired	6
Ferry boats repaired	5
Tugboats repaired	3
Total No. repaired	118

CARONDELET MARINE RAILWAY.

No. of steamboats taken out	26
No. of barges and flatboats repaired	42
Total	118
1 new hull built.	
No. of feet of lumber used	1,402,082
No. of wedges used	44,810
No. of keys used	824
No. of circles for wheels used	1,158
No. of knees in	397

JAS. HOWARD'S SHIPYARD, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

No. of steamboats and barges built	16
No. of " " repaired	16
Total	32
Value of new boats and barges	$320,000
No. of hull carpenters constantly employed	300
No. of feet lumber used yearly	5,000,000
Amount of wages paid hull carpenters	$100,000

HOWARD, STUART, MADISON, IND.

No. of steamboats and barges built	11
No. of steamboats and barges repaired	13
No. of steamboats and barges now being built	5
Total	29
Value of steamboats and barges	$262,000
Lumber used, feet (about)	2,600,000

TOWNS ON WESTERN RIVERS.

The following is the *Republican's* exhibit of steamboat tonnage on Western rivers:

Pittsburgh	162,523.91
Brownsville	18,250.00
Wheeling	6,254.00
Parkersburg	4,180.00
Kanawha river trade	2,185.00
Gallipolis	1,650.00
Cincinnati	44,318.08
Pomeroy	2,310.08
Madison	1,740.26
Zanesville	620.00
Louisville	18,820.97
Paducah	3,021.00
Evansville	10,625.06
Nashville	4,500.00
Cairo	4,307.00
Memphis	20,402.13
New Orleans, R. and C.	286,825.18
Galena (Dis.)	10,367.18
St. Louis (carrying capacity)	99,925.05
St. Louis (barges carrying capacity)	45,741.00
Cincinnati (barges)	26,658.17
Barges at other ports	35,782.19
Total tonnage (capacity)	833,844.45

VALUE OF ST. LOUIS BOATS.

The following is given as the value of the steamboats registered and enrolled at St. Louis, March 1st these boats, however, are owned at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and other points:

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Co	$ 760,000
Carter Line Packet Co	250,000
Northwestern Transportation Co	146,000
Wiggins Ferry Co	146,500
Northern Line Packet Co	382,000
Harbor towboats and tugs	56,000
St. Louis Sand Co	10,000
Grafton Stone and Tow Co	16,300
Conrad Line (Tennessee river)	23,000
Northwestern Union Packet Co	700,000
Merchants' Southern Line	750,000
Ozark Packet Co	450,000
Peoria Packet Co	90,000
Naples Packet Co	94,000
Missouri River Packet Co	425,000
St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Co. about	475,000
Mississippi Valley Transportation Co	295,000
St. Louis and Arkansas River Packet Co	110,000
Outside boats about	500,000
Total value	$5,428,800

AGGREGATE VALUE OF WESTERN BOATS.

The following statement of the amount of capital invested in steamboat property does not include the vessels registered or controlled at the port of St. Louis, Mo. The figures in three cases are not official and are given as estimates, from sources which are deemed reliable:

Pittsburgh, Pa	$3,690,000
Wheeling, W. Va., (estimated)	385,000
Gallipolis, O	40,000
Cincinnati, O	3,065,500
Louisville, Ky	1,097,500
Evansville, Ind	463,100
Nashville, Tenn	146,035
Cairo, Ill	685,000
Galena, (Dis.)	820,000
New Orleans, river steamers	6,942,000
Total	$17,914,700
To which add steamboats at St. Louis	5,428,800
Grand total	$22,643,500
Value of barges on Western rivers	3,769,400
Total value of boats and barges	$26,412,900

The above statement does not include the coal-boats of Pittsburgh nor the steam boats employed at various quarters on the Ohio, Green, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, the boats of the upper Tennessee river, the canal boats employed in the navigation of the Miami, Wabash and Illinois canals, nor do we include the barges employed at New Orleans and other ports on the Southern waters, which would add considerably to the aggregate value.

VALUE OF BARGES BELONGING TO ST. LOUIS.

Nortern Line Packet Company, 34 barges	$89,100
St. Louis Sand Company, 7 barges	8,000
Grafton Stone and Tow Company, 18 barges	9,900
Conrad Line, 6 barges	9,000
Boats and barges Bridge Company, 19 barges	100,000
Nortwestern Union Packet Company, 42 barges	60,700
Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, 25 barges	439,000
Peoria Packet Company, 6 barges	9,000
Miscellaneous, barges and scows	10,000
Total value	$834,400

VALUE OF BARGES ON THE OHIO.

Cincinnati	$408,500
Pomeroy	122,500
Wheeling	47,000
Louisville	299,000
Evansville	162,000
Gallipolis	74,000
Kanawha (barges)	120,000
Pittsburgh (not including coal boats)	800,000
Paducah	12,000
Miscellaneous (at various points)	1,000,000
Total	$3,035,000
Add barges at St. Louis	834,400
Grand total	$3,769,400

There are now on the Ohio river the following lines of barges. This is not presumed to include the vast fleet of gunnel barges or scows used exclusively in the coal trade:

	Tons.
"Gray's Iron Line" capacity	8,000
Shippers' Barge Co., estimated capacity	6,000
Davage Barge Co., estimated capacity	4,000
Wild Duck and barges, estimated capacity	1,800
Comet and barges, estimated capacity	6,000
Fearless and barges, estimated capacity	1,500
Brown's line of barges, estimated capacity	7,000
Total	29,000

The above table is not official, but has been compiled from statements in our possession which are believed to be reliable. The capacity of "Gray's Iron Line" is that given us by Captain Gray himself. The average number of trips made by these barge lines between Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and ports on the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi, is five per annum; but the low water of the present season prevented them from making more than three trips. The grand total of all the freight carried by barges exclusive of coal—on the Ohio river is stated at 30,500 tons for the past year.

BARGES AT CINCINNATI.

Number enrolled	112
Total tonnage capacity	26,658 17
Total value	$468,500

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT ST. LOUIS.

Number of steamboats arrived	2,624
Number of barges	1,260
Number of steamboats departed	2,638

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Freights received by steamboats and barges, 968,526
Freights exported by steamboats and barges, 876,684

This statement does not include the coal, lumber and iron ore handled by steamboats and barges engaged in the trade and traffic of St. Louis.

The whole amount of freight received by water at the port of St. Louis during the year 1871, including lumber, coal and timber, if reduced to tons weight, amounts to 1,478,962 tons. The material facts of these statements are based on the most full and official returns, and are deemed fully reliable. The value of the merchandise transported by steamboats, barges, scows, and flatboats, and the lumber and timber floating in rafts on all the western rivers, including boats, does not fall short of $50,000,000. This estimate is believed to fall below the real value.

A seven year old daughter of Wm. David, of Cross, well, Ohio, was instantly killed by lightning in her father's house on Sunday. The electricity came down the chimney. The little girl stood by the lamb, near the bed where her mother was lying sick. The flash struck the left side of her head, burning off the hair and peeling in crisps from many places on the face, neck, chest, and lower limbs, leaving the flesh a blueish livid color. A little dog lying at the girl's feet was killed by the same flash. The mother and two other children were knocked senseless by the shock. The mantle over the fire was torn to splinters, but the chimney was uninjured.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

VERSAILLES, January 3.—The commission of the Assembly, to whom the subject was referred, has made a report approving the project for a steam ferry across the Straits of Dover, between the towns of Dover and Calais.

LONDON, January 3.—Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has returned to Windsor. The town Council, to-day, presented her an address, congratulating her upon the convalescence of the Prince, and praying that he may be speedily restored to full health.

LONDON, January 3, Evening.—In apparent contradiction to the statement already telegraphed that the German authorities have ordered the trial of hostages in France, a special dispatch to the *Standard* this evening says the Germans have suddenly evinced moderation, and that the questions arising from the assassination of Bavarian soldiers in France will be settled without resort to rigorous measures.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that four Greek brigs have been wrecked in the Black Sea, and all on board perished.

VIENNA, January 3.—The *Neue Freie Press* says the speeches upon American antiquities at the Thanksgiving dinner, given by Hon. John Jay, are the topic of discussion in leading European journals, and expresses the hope that the United States Government will aid in solving the problems which have been recently developed by discoveries in the archives of Austria.

BUCHAREST, January 3.—The Roumanian Chambers have adopted a convention providing for the settlement of the railway obligations of the Danubian principalities.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1872, 7:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather with northwesterly winds is probable for Thursday from Florida to Kentucky, and westward; cloudy and clearing weather prevailing on the South Atlantic coast; the barometer continues to fall in the middle and Eastern States, with cloudy weather and fog; westerly winds with cloudy weather continue over the lakes; an area of low barometer will develope in Nebraska or Dakotah; dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

The Catholic Church Imbroglio at Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, January 3.—The Stock-O'Hara case came up to-day. The bishop denies the jurisdiction of the Court, and has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court. Stock alleges that by the interference of the bishop and other persons he was unable to obtain access to his church. The Judge, at the suggestion of Stock's counsel, cautioned all persons from any attempt to interfere with his ministrations at the church and threatened summary proceedings against any person who should attempt to disturb his possession while the injunction stands.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A $200,000 lunatic asylum is to be erected in Norristown, N. J.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday.

The frigate Congress sailed from New York for Cuba last evening, and will be followed soon by other vessels. The commander has instructions to give special protection to such American citizens as have incurred the displeasure of the Spanish volunteers.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank New York, continued all day yesterday, and $300,000 was paid out. The bank has $500,000 cash still on hand.

The loss by the burning of Carr & Burke's oil factory, at Blissville, L. I., on Tuesday night, exceeds $300,000; no insurance.

The Pittsburg *Leader* says that the Susquehanna Canal has been leased by the Reading Railroad for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, with the intention of making Havre-de-Grace a large coal depot for Southern shipping and supplying Baltimore and Washington with cheap anthracite.

Duke Alexis and party arrived in Milwaukee yesterday, and met with an enthusiastic reception. Governor Washburn delivered an address of welcome. A grand ball was given in his honor last night.

The fortifications at Matamoras, Mexico, have been manned and are being strengthened in anticipation of an attack by the revolutionists. A strong force of Juarez troops in the interior is reported to be advancing to take the place.

The rain storm in California continued sixteen days. There was a tremendous storm in Monterey Saturday night, flooding the city. Six inches of rain fell in one hour.

In the United States Court at Columbia, South Carolina, yesterday, ten more prisoners from Spartanburg county pleaded guilty, and took the usual oath of their crimes in open Court. Among them was an old man, who was discharged upon his own recognizance. A youth named Armstrong pleaded guilty of robbing the mail, and was sentenced to five years in the Detroit House of Correction.

At twelve o'clock last night all was quiet at Rochester and no further trouble anticipated.

In regard to producing rain by firing artillery, the whole subject was long ago scientifically investigated in Europe, and it was found that rain quite as often failed to fall after heavy cannonading as the reverse. Under favorable conditions, such as an atmosphere saturated with moisture, and not agitated by winds, a discharge of artillery may precipitate showers, but that it produces rain at other times there is no reason to believe.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—River nineteen feet and rising very slowly. Arrived—St. Charles, Pittsburgh. Departed—Hudson, Memphis; Orleans, Weather moderate; drizzling rain to-night.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—The river has fallen three inches; will be rising again to-morrow; eight feet six inches in the canal, and six feet six inches in the chute. Arrived—Charmer, Minneola and Anna, Cincinnati; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans; Armadille, Memphis. Departed—Chancellor, Pittsburgh; Belle Anna, Red river; Minneola, Memphis; Mary Houston, New Orleans; Bay, Cincinnati. Freights relatively; tonnage largely in excess of freights. The Lioness passed up to Pittsburgh. The Peabody is to be towed to Madison to be dismantled.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 3.—Cloudy, with a light rain during the night; now growing rapidly cold; thermometer 30, a decline of 12 since noon. River rises 40 inches. Port list up—Catawba, 130 p. m.; Idlewild, 12:30 p. m.; George W. Thomas, 5 A. M.; Robert Mitchell, 8 A. M.; Fayette, 9 P. M.; Peyiona and Barges, 5 P. M. Down—Fayette, 10:20 A. M.; Mollie Hughes, 1 P. M.; Mary Ament, 2 P. M.; Idlewild, 5 P. M.; Kate Kinney, 6 P. M. Business good.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 3.—No arrivals.—Departed—Ked, S. Weeks, for Memphis. 4 P. M. River stationary; clear; turning cold since noon.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Arrived—William Cowan, Cairo; John F. Toile, Glencoe, Bee and barges, and H. M. Shreve, New Orleans; Emile Laborge, Vicksburg; St. Joseph and City of Chester, Memphis. Departed—Glasgow, New Orleans; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg; Kate Robinson, Pittsburgh; Tom Cowan, Cairo; R. J. Lockwood, Red River. River falling; weather much colder.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 3.—River rising; with nine feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather mild with indications of more rain. The Ella Hughs departed for the upper Cumberland.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 3.—Down—Bismarck, 6 P. M.; John Kyle, 6 P. M. Weather cool and clear; river falling.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, January 3.—Clear and pleasant. Arrived—Little Rock, below; Nightingale, above.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—No arrivals. Departed—Carrie V. Kountz, Arkansas; Potomac, Cincinnati.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, January 3.—Cattle—Cattle receipts 72 cars, making the supply 977 cars; increase 55 cars over same time last week. The market rules quiet, buyers purchasing cautiously; prices for good unchanged, but weak common to medium 10a 20c lower; sales 286 Ohio steers, 1,190 to 1,600 lbs, $6 75a8 80; 71 Indiana, 1,100 to 1,260 lbs, $5 25a5 75; 29 Canadas, 1,120 lbs, $5; 313 Illinois, 1,030 to 1,442 lbs, $5 90a6 90; sheep and lambs—supply 2,400; market active and firm, and prices 25c better; sales 426 Ohio sheep at $5 50a6 62½; 124 New York, 115 to 127 lbs, $6 50a6 75; 217 Canada lambs, $7 85a8 25. Hogs—receipts 600; market active and firm; stock scarce and not enough to meet the demand; sales at $4 75a4 95 for good.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Dry Goods—The most important change to notice in this department is a reduction in the price of Gold's braid to 80 cents per 6-4 cord thread to 65c; three-cord remains at 85c. In other respects the dry goods market, though quiet, continues steady and firm.

CITY MATTERS.

G. A. R. Charity Fair.

General Hays Post, No. 3, G. A. R., having decided to hold a fair in the City Hall during the next month, for the benefit of their charity fund, the following members have been appointed as a committee of arrangements: General J. B. Sweitzer, John F. Hunter, F. H. White, Jos. D. Owens, M. D. Burgher, W. M. Dalgleish, George W. Silvus, F. C. Guise, Thomas M. McNary, R. Curtin, John Welsenburn and W. J. Creswell.

The above committee have met and organized by appointing General Sweitzer, President; John F. Hunter, Vice President, and Col. Secretary and Joseph D. Owens, Treasurer.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held, which was largely attended by ladies who are working energetically to make the proposed fair a success.

On Saturday afternoon a special meeting of the above committees, with all ladies who have received personal invitations to attend, will be held at 3 o'clock at the G. A. R. Hall, 102 and 104 Fourth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE dancing Pavilion belonging to Mrs. Loeterie, on Troy Hill, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning about half past seven o'clock. Loss $300; fully insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

MALASKI and Charles Armstrong rescued a prisoner from officer Harrison. Yesterday morning the "rescuers" were arrested themselves and were sentenced by Mayor Brush, the former thirty and the latter twenty days to Claremont.

A boy named Ralston, living on Thirteenth street, Birmingham, while walking along the street on Monday, was accidentally shot in the foot by one of his companions, the ball striking the astragalus bone, and inflicting a severe injury. Dr. Riggs is the attending physician.

JOHN CASEY, on alighting from a car of the Citizens' Passenger Railroad, on Penn avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh, was run over by car 42, which was coming in an opposite direction. His left leg was broken, and his right thigh severely injured. He was taken to his boarding house, on Spring alley, where Dr. Donnelly attended to his injuries. The injured man is twenty-two years of age and single.

MRS. LANE, a resident of Allegheny, and a soldier's widow, made an information before Mayor Calhow, of Allegheny, yesterday, charging Rev. Taylor, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans Home, at Philipsburg, with assault and battery. Mrs. Lane alleges that she had visited her children, who are in the Home, and on leaving them, without cause or provocation, Mr. Taylor knocked her down and choked her. A warrant was issued and a copy of the charge forwarded to Governor Geary.

CHIEF CLARK, yesterday morning, arrested two men, at Beiler's hotel on a charge of horse stealing. Two valuable horses had been stolen a few days ago about ten miles beyond Butler, and the thieves were traced in the direction of this city, but the trail was lost, and information of the theft was given to Chief Clark, who arrested the parties on suspicion. They gave their names as Geo. Stewart and John Wilkes. They had a preliminary hearing last evening, when they were remanded for a further hearing. No traces of the missing horses have been discovered.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IN GOLD PRESENTS—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Ten per cent premium in gold will be paid to all who purchase a lot in G. Stoy's plan of lots—a subdivision of the Woolsair property—the prettiest located in the city, fronting on Penn and Liberty avenues, and opposite the Arsenal grounds. Now is your chance to secure a handsome home at a very low price, and a present of $50 in gold. Remember these lots are right in town, between Thirty-fifth and Fortieth streets. Call on G. Stoy, No. 62 Fourth avenue, near Car Station.

FOR THROAT DISEASES

And affections of the chest, Brown's Bronchial Troches are of value. For coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, they are useful. Public speakers, they produce beneficial results. TTh&S

THERE HAS BEEN SOLD

This season, off the Woolsair property, opposite the Arsenal grounds, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets, over 150 lots. Many new buildings are going up, and many contracts are making for spring. Go to G. Stoy's sale on Monday morning, January 8, and secure one or more of these desirable lots, as he expects to close out the remaining seventy-five lots on that day.

ASK YOURSELF THE QUESTION

In what direction the city of Pittsburgh is improving. The great avenues, manufactures and houses, you must answer, Penn and Butler avenues, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards, are improving ten times faster than any other wards in the city. Stoy's second great sale of lots will be held on the premises next Monday morning, and $50 in gold premium given to the purchaser of each lot.

EVERY PERSON

Has heard of or seen the Woolsair property, opposite the Arsenal grounds. It has been held by this family for years, and never offered in a subdivision of lots before this season. The majority of the lots have been sold. If you want a lot go to the closing out sale on Monday morning, the 8th of January, 1872.

CHEAP LOTS.

THE lots to be sold at auction, opposite the Arsenal grounds, on Monday morning, January 8, are the cheapest in the city.

ALL

Who want a beautiful home and $50 gold premium go to the auction sale of lots on Penn avenue, January 8, 1872.

DIED:

COLHOUN—On Wednesday morning, January 3, Mrs. ADELAIDE AUGUSTA, wife of George Colhoun and daughter of the late Col. James Grant Forbes, of New York.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, Negley avenue, Nineteenth ward, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will leave Eatman & Sampson's office, at 10 A. M.

JENKINSON—On Tuesday, January 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., MARY, wife of Wm. Jenkinson, in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 174 Lacock street, Allegheny, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.
RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG.
Has resumed the practice of his profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—Official List.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Through Fire" was repeated last night for the benefit of Miss Nellie Mason, we regret to state, to a very small audience. We trust Miss Johnson will not allow the slimness of the house in any way to discourage or annoy her, for it must be remembered that the weather was of a very unpleasant nature, and even her warmest admirers would scarcely turn out during the prevalence of so disagreeable a rain storm.

To-night "Through Fire" will be again presented, and on Friday night Miss Georgie Dickson will take her benefit.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

No more thorough indorsement of Mr. McWade and his *Rip Van Winkle* could well be given than a full house during such unpleasant weather as prevailed last night; and the fact that the theater was well filled was in itself sufficient evidence that he has made no mere superficial impression upon our public. A second hearing and seeing of this new edition of *Rip* develops many new excellences, any notice of which, at present, space forbids. The performance is one of the best we have seen, and all we can do this morning is to advise our readers to see the drama and judge for themselves.

Trimble's Varieties.

The return of Fattie Stewart to manager Aims's theater, has proved a drawing card for the management, and his acts and sketches are greeted with enthusiastic applause. The singing of Martha Wren and James Collins, the dancing of Flora Sands and Mlle Linzardi, and the dozen other attractions are sufficient explanation of the continued good business.

Italian Opera.

Seats for Friday and Saturday night's Italian opera are still on sale at Kleber's music store. On Friday night "Lucia di Lammermoor" and Nilsson. Saturday night, "Fra Diavolo" and Cary.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. tha

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

LAST evening, the Committee on Contested Seats convened in the Common Council chamber, for the purpose of investigating the election for Select Councilman from the Seventh ward. The committee secured an officer and dispatched him to Lutz & Walz's brewery, where the ballot-box had been left. The officer soon returned with the ballot-box, but when it was opened, it was found to be empty. The officer was sent back with instructions to get the proper one. He was informed, however, at the brewery that no other ballot-box had been left there. The committee then adjourned until this evening, and in the meantime an effort will be made to secure the ballot-box and have a recount.

ANOTHER WARNING.

A Woman Severely Burned While Kindling a Fire With Oil.

Yesterday afternoon, another accident, which will likely result fatally, occurred while kindling a fire with oil. The victim was Mrs. Haylor, who resides in the rear part of a house on Franklin, near Fulton street, owned by Mr. Hall, who occupies the front part. About four o'clock, Mrs. Haylor commenced to prepare supper, and the hard-coal stove was kindled another one. The fire burning rather slowly she picked up a gallon can of carbon oil, which was nearly full, and poured some into the fire, when an explosion followed, scattering the oil over her. In a moment she was in a blaze, and rushed down stairs into the yard. By this time Mr. Hamilton, who resides in a drug store near by, who had heard the screams of the unfortunate woman, entered the yard, when he threw her in a pool of water, and soon had the fire extinguished. Mr. Haylor, who was in bed at the time, dashed for her, and in attempting to extinguish the fire had his hands and arms severely burned.

The unfortunate woman was terribly burned, and whenh was found that she was fearfully burned. Her whole body was burned in a frightful manner, and the flesh would literally peel off on the slightest touch. She also inhaled some of the flame and was burned internally. Drs. McCarrol and Sawhill were summoned, who, upon examination, stated that the woman could not survive her injuries many hours. They dressed her injuries, and did all in their power to relieve her sufferings. Mrs. Haylor is about twenty-five years of age, and had been married only